THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RICHARDSON.

He Dies at Five o'clock this Morning—The Scene at the Journalist's Bedside Yesterday—His Farewell to His Friends—An Affecting Scene.

Death of Mr. Richardson.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Albert D. Richardson died this morning at 5 o'clock. He recognized no one after 9 o'clock last night.

He Dies Without a Struggle.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Mr. Richardson passed away without a struggle, having been unconscious nearly all the time since last evening at 9 o'clock. He had been gradually failing since the day before yesterday, and had bidden his friends farewell yesterday morning. The vestibule of the Astor House has been besieged since early this morning by hosts of his friends, as well as many strangers anxious to learn of his condition, who were not at all surprised at the announcement of his death which took place at five minutes past 5 o'clock.

The N. Y. *Sun* this morning published the following:—

Mr. Richardson was very low all day yesterday, and it was not thought that he could survive many hours. About 7 o'clock in the morning he was thought to be dying, and his friends were sent for to bid him farewell. He received them one after another, and spoke his "good-by" to each of them as calmly as if he were leaving them for a day or two and expected to see them again.

During the day his condition changed but little. Brandy was given to him in small doses, and he retained some of it upon his stomach for more than an hour, and this was thought to be a favorable symptom; but in the evening he was unable to keep it, and threw it up immediately. His pulse, which stood in the morning at 115, increased to 140, and steadily grew weaker. From 8 o'clock until midnight he seemed to be losing strength, and it was the opinion of Doctors Carter and Holcombe that he was not likely to live until morning.

During the whole day his friends were constantly near him, though they refrained from entering the room except when they could be of service. Mr. E. Bliss, Jr., the publisher of Mr. Richardson's books, came from Hartford to bid him farewell, and was admitted a few moments to the room. Letters were received from Murat Halstead, Esq., of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, and others, tendering their sorrow and sympathy, and many persons called at the hotel to inquire after his condition.

About 9 o'clock his pulse stopped and his gaze became vacant. Dr. Carter, who was in attendance at the time, gave him a spoonful of brandy, which revived him, and for some minutes afterwards he was quite calm and cheerful. From early in the morning his mind wandered, and he seemed unable to follow any train of thought more than a few minutes.

At 5 P. M. the four physicians, Drs. Swan, Carter, Sayre, and Holcombe, held a consultation. Dr. Sayre spoke confidently of saving him, and to show that his faith was well founded he introduced a man who was shot three years ago in almost the same way, and is now in good health. The doctor said that the man lay in almost a dying condition for thirteen days without food, and that his condition much of the time was worse than Mr. Richardson's at the hour of the consultation.

The following is the letter from Mr. Murat Halstead:—

"CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—Colonel KNOX:—I was shocked to see the other day, upon opening a paper, that McFarland had shot Richardson, with whom I had the pleasure of a long talk in New York. If our friend Richardson is able to be disturbed, please to express to him my sympathy and respect. Upon occasion of the former attempt made by McFarland to assassinate Richardson, I misunderstood the position of the latter, but now I know what to think of it, and he has my sincere and anxious good wishes.

"Respectfully, M. HALSTEAD."

Late on Tuesday night a reporter called on Mr. McFarland at the Tombs, and informed him of his wife's marriage with Mr. Richardson. When the afflicted man heard the news, he was overcome with grief, and buried his head in his pillow, and wept audibly. He was "interviewed" yesterday by another reporter, but was entirely uncommunicative. When the marriage was again announced to him the tears rushed to his eyes, and he trembled visibly; and turning his head aside, he remained silent a moment or two, and then remarked that he could not see how Richardson could legally marry his (McFarland's) wife. He said that no papers were at any time served upon him, and the divorce was procured, if at all, in another State, and illegally.

Sketch of Mr. Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was a native of New England, and a brother of the editor and proprietor of a religious journal in Boston. He was the secret correspondent of the *Tribune* in the South while the acts of secession were being passed there, and the army correspondent of the *Tribune* in the West during the war. While in the discharge of the duties of that position he was captured, and suffered confinement for a time in both Libby and Salisbury prisons. He escaped from them, and, crossing the country, reached the Union lines. Soon afterwards he published the "Field, Dungeon, and Escape," a book which has reached the extraordinary circulation of 96,000 copies. He subsequently published the life of General Grant, regarded as one of the most complete of the many books written about that distinguished General. On the opening of the Pacific Railroad, Mr. Richardson was sent over that road by the *Tribune*, and gave to that newspaper much interesting correspondence, replete with facts not previously known in relation to the Far West. He also published a work entitled "Beyond the Mississippi," which already has obtained a circulation of 70,000 copies.

Recently Mr. Richardson was sent by the *Tribune* to Chicago, St. Louis, and other places in the West and Southwest, and the results of his observations in those sections of the country have appeared. Mr. Richardson was for many years known as one of the most industrious workers on the press, and his writings have always been noted for their simplicity and power of expression, and for the great amount of valuable and interesting information they contain

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

Dr. Schoeppe Protests His Innocence in a Letter to Governor Geary.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe has written a letter from the Carlisle Jail to the Governor, from which we make the following extracts:—

Your Excellency will kindly excuse me if I dare to address you. I am a man at the brink of the grave, and my soul shall soon meet with its Maker. It matters, therefore, but little to me what people may think. I speak the truth, the full truth, when I say I am an innocent man. I did not kill that woman. * * *

I did not give Miss Stennecke a particular medicine to make her sleep. All she got from me was two grains of tartar emetic and ten grains of pulvis ipecacuanha. But it is a well-known fact, not only to physicians, but also to almost every person who ever took an emetic, that such a combination of tartar emetic with ipecacuanha has the effect—after the vomiting is over—to make a person sleep, the ipecacuanha then operating as an *antispasticum*. When Miss Stennecke, therefore, after she had vomited, asked me to give her something to make her sleep, I may have said—only in order to stop her asking—"the medicine which I have given you will make you sleep," knowing myself very well that it is the usual consequence of an emetic compounded of tartar emetic and ipecacuanha to cause sleep. And Miss Stennecke, taking my words just as they were spoken, and without knowing the connection of my thoughts, could then have told Mrs. Parker "that the Doctor had given her something to make her sleep."

In regard to the charge made against me that I had poisoned Miss Stennecke with prussic acid, I here swear before God that Miss Stennecke *never* got one drop of prussic acid from me. I never bought prussic acid in Harrisburg. I am a man possessed of so marked a face, besides this wearing gold spectacles of a form not commonly worn here in America, that every person who ever saw me once will recognize me at once.

Your Excellency will kindly allow me here to tell how this whole case was brought up against me. As soon as it turned out that Miss Stennecke had left a will making me her sole heir, people began to talk; I had poisoned Miss Stennecke in order to get her money. Many, very many, persons grudged me this fortune. Your Excellency can be assured, had it not been for the money, I would never have been indicted. Already, long before the trial, and long before there existed an alleged *corpus delicti*, it was perfectly certain to the mind of the people here that I had committed a murder. All the witnesses of the Commonwealth who swore against me went upon the witness stand with the certain opinion in their mind that I was a murderer, and had poisoned this woman. They did not ask, in the first place, "Did this woman die by poison?" They said so—"Dr. Schoeppe has poisoned this woman; how can we now fix this case?"

I was a poor foreigner, without influential friends and powerful connections, whereas the word of my public prosecutor was of great influence with the public opinion. An immense prejudice was raised against me. Even intelligent men were not free of this. So, for instance, remarked ex-Judge Watts, long before the trial, "They should not try Dr. Schoeppe at all; he ought to be hanged right away." I am convinced your Excellency will not term such words "justice," for the law says "crime shall never be presumed."

JOHN AND MRS. JOHN.

Importation of a Herd of Chinese Women—Scenes at the Wharf—A Revolting Practice.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 23d ult. has the following agreeable narrative:—

At 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday the steamer from China and Japan came up the harbor. As soon as she came in sight there was a general excitement and stampede in the Chinese quarters. Men and women piled into hacks, express wagons, or cars, and all went hurrying to the landing place, corner of First and Brannan streets. Many special and regular policemen and officers of the Society for the Protection of Chinese were with them, and before the steamer had reached her moorings a crowd of about 200 people, whites and Asiatics, had assembled in front of the gates. Only such men as showed passes or had some business on the wharf were allowed to pass the gates; but whenever the door was opened there was a rush for it from all sides, which the keepers could hardly withstand, and to keep the anxious ones back rosewood clubs were used with great freedom and stunning effect. On the wharf, about half way down from the gates, a rope was drawn across, and beyond that none but officers, Custom House Inspectors, and the "elect" of the Celestial crowd were allowed to go. As soon as the steamer's planks were down, the Chinamen began to come off and deposit their luggage on the wharf.

An exciting scene opened when the Inspectors of Customs commenced operations on the luggage, looking for contraband opium, silk, etc. Each man's property was gone through by them, and with a rapidity and recklessness which evidently bewildered the Chinamen. Much of the baggage was broken needlessly. Valuable camphor wood chests were kicked open, even while owners were reaching for the keys. Carpet-bags were torn open, and their contents scattered on the ground, frequently when there was no opium in them. Some of the people also were roughly handled, particularly where traces of opium were discovered.

One man made his appearance and was walking very coolly away. An officer thought his clothing was too heavy, and that he had on too many coats. He therefore stopped him, took out his knife and slashed into the garments, much to the astonishment of the Celestial. He had five or six coats on, and in one of them was quilted several large packages of opium. The Inspector cut away with his knife till the fellow was nearly disrobed, and he had obtained for his labor about four pounds of the drug. Others bored into shoes, and in many instances the bit brought from the centre of the soles the flavor of the hidden soporific. In several instances thin packets of the stuff were found stuck on the inside soles of shoes, at the instep. One man had a long, richly embroidered pillow under his arm. He carried no other bedding, and his evident solicitude for the safety of the pillow drew attention and excited suspicion. An inspector went for it. The Chinaman gave a grunt of despair as the relentless knife ripped open the pillow and revealed a large quantity of opium. It was also found in trunk panels and false bottoms of boxes, in bits of confectionery and cakes. A number of large cylindrical blocks of granite, apparently perfectly solid, attracted attention, and several of them, after being subjected to the closest scrutiny, were passed, and finally only five or six were left on the wharf. An officer thought he could observe a difference in the quality of the granite at each end of the blocks. He took a hammer and pounded on the end of a block, but without effect. He turned it over and struck the other end several heavy blows, when, to the surprise of every one present, the false granite crumbled, and it was found that several pounds of opium were packed in a square hole or chamber in the centre. This had been closed with granite cement so closely resembling the main part that a casual observer would fail to discover the difference between them. The officers of the Society to Protect Chinese were on hand, and their presence and occasional rebukes operated as wholesome checks on the useless and illegal destruction of property.

A remarkable spectacle was the landing of the women and girls, of whom there were 240 on board. It was like landing a drove of sheep or cows. At all points of the compass were men to drive them, and they came off the boat in squads of fifteen or twenty at a time. The policemen and Chinese "bosses" kept each squad together, and drove the entire crowd into a corner under the shed, and there they stood, watched as closely as ever was guarded a gang of slaves in the South. If a China-woman resident here approached too near the prizes, she was seized and pushed away, and if any of the new-comers left the crowd she was driven back or seized by the back of the neck and shoved to her place again.

Near this multitude is an office in which a white woman is stationed, and whose business is to search the females for opium. The door is shut and the window shades kept down close, so the examination is conducted secretly. Police officers at the door mark off, with motions of their clubs, six of the women at a time. These were let in, searched, sent up, driven into another corner, and another squad would go in. This continued till every woman was searched. It is seldom any opium is found in the possession of these poor wretches. Most of those who come are young girls, many of them not over twelve or thirteen years of age, and nine-tenths, at least, are for purposes of prostitution.

This business of importing Chinese women has been reduced to a system. Seven or eight cars (extras) of the Omnibus line were reserved for the transportation of the women to the Chinese quarters. Into these the creatures were driven by squads, under the guardianship of policemen, and hauled to a point on Jackson street above Dupont. There was another immense multitude of Chinamen, all evidently laboring under much mental excitement. The women then ran the gauntlet again. The alley, which is one of the narrowest and filthy in the city, was lined with Chinamen and women. The strangers were driven through it and up some rickety old steps leading to the Dupont Street Theatre, and into the pit of that wretched place they were again herded. Here, too, was a guard of officers obliged to protect the infamous traffickers in humanity—obliged to stand by and keep the peace, and see that bad Chinamen do not kidnap women. On the stage were eight or ten men—the meanest-looking fellows of the entire lot—and one lecherous looking old woman who kept jabbering away at the women. Here these slaves—slaves to the most unprincipled, immoral, and cruel of owners—are assorted, marked over, and sent to the "six companies" to which they are consigned. This operation had not been commenced when we left the place.

—The *Homeward Mail* announces the destruction by fire of a wing of the Emperor of China's palace, which contained stores of books and of blocks for book printing. The loss is serious. From its connection with literature, it was one of the best-known buildings in the palace. Its name occurs on all books printed at the Emperor's charge for two centuries.

THE FINANCES.

Senator Sherman's Views Regarding Resumption—He Thinks the Time Not Yet Arrived.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes as follows:—

Senator Sherman is yet in the prime of life—only about forty-six years of age, tall and stately in appearance. He has a good-sized, compact, well-shaped head, with the high, broad forehead peculiar to his family. His features are sharp, regular, and handsome withal. Any person not knowing him would take him to be a well-to-do banker or merchant, and had his lot been cast either in Wall street or on Broadway, he might have been one of the millionaires of the land. As it is, his provident management of his own affairs has, no doubt, placed him in a position of comfortable independence.

I was reading his celebrated speech on "The Public Debt and the Currency," delivered in the Senate on the 27th of January, 1869, as he entered the parlor. After an exchange of the customary salutations, I said, "Senator, I want to get your views on the financial question, if you have time to give them."

Senator Sherman—I cannot tell what the Finance Committee will do, though at the last session that bill was very generally adopted by them and reported with a good deal of unanimity. You know it passed the Senate, but the trouble was in the House. A great many members there, especially from my own section—the West—were afraid it would lead to injurious contractions of the currency, and opposed it principally on that ground. I have been frequently hauled over the coals by my own constituents for advocating that bill, but I have never heard any argument against it sufficiently convincing to make me alter my opinions on that subject.

Correspondent—Mr. Senator, what, in your opinion stands in the way of immediate resumption?

Senator Sherman—Redemption by the banks means redemption by all their debtors—by the merchants, manufacturers, and traders of the country. We are therefore compelled to deal with this question, not as it affects the United States and the banks merely, but as it affects all the people. A person entirely out of debt, but possessed of property of productive value, would not be affected by the change. His property would be of less nominal value, but it would be of the same intrinsic value. It will buy the same food and necessaries of life. The relative value of commodities to each other is not affected by the currency used, but by supply and demand. If the currency is depreciated it will take more of it to purchase the article. If it is appreciated it will take less; but the appreciation or depreciation of the currency does not affect the price of other commodities in their relations to each other. This can only be effected by the demand for them, by the supply of them, and ultimately by the cost of producing them. The value of labor, however, may be disastrously affected by the mode of appreciation. If it is brought about by a sudden contraction the result will be a suspension of work, of enterprises, and consequently a reduction in the price of labor. Merchants, dealers, traders, and bankers will be affected by an appreciation of the currency precisely as their debts and credits bear to each other. If they owe more than they can promptly collect on debts due to them they must lose to the full extent of the appreciation. As a general rule any appreciation of the currency is injurious to all these classes, for they are generally in debt—and even where enough is due them to pay with, yet the delay in payment or the failure of their debtors would embarrass them. But the distress caused by an appreciation of the currency would fall mainly on the debtor classes; others would suffer only by reason of their inability to pay. Specie payments to a debtor means the payment of a hundred and twenty-five or thirty dollars where he has agreed to pay a hundred, or, which is the same thing, the payment of a hundred where he has agreed to pay seventy-five dollars. It means the addition of at least one-fourth to all the currency debts in the United States.

Correspondent—Then you think resumption should be gradual?

Senator Sherman—Yes. Good faith and public policy demand that we appreciate our currency to gold; but in the process we must be careful that bankruptcy, distress, and want do not fall upon the masses of the people. The debtors of this country include the active, energetic, enterprising men in all the various employments of life. It is a serious proposition to suddenly change their contracts so as in effect to require them to pay one-third more than they agreed to pay. They should have a reasonable opportunity to change their contracts so as to adapt them to the new standards of value that may be prescribed for them.

Correspondent—Do you think, Mr. Senator, your funding bill would answer the purpose and produce a gradual appreciation of the currency and ultimate resumption of specie payments?

Senator Sherman—Yes; that was the idea, and I think if the plan were tried it would be successful. The first section of my bill, which relates to coin contracts, might be dispensed with now, as the Supreme Court of the United States settled that question last winter; but the proviso which prohibits it from applying to contracts for the borrowing of currency may be of service.

Here the Senator handed your correspondent a copy of his bill, with the alterations he proposes.

It will be observed that the principal change is in what was formerly the second section, but will now be the first. Instead of $140,000,000 of the duties received from imports being laid aside annually for the payment of the interest and for the reduction of the principal of the debt, he proposes to make it $150,000,000. The bill is as follow:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby appropriated out of the duties derived from imported goods the sum of $150,000,000 annually, which sum, during each fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and to the reduction of the principal of the public debt, and such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund provided by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved February 25, 1862.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the holder of any lawful money of the United States to the amount of fifty dollars, or any multiple of fifty dollars, may convert the same into bonds for an equal amount, as herein provided, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue to such holder coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form and of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as he may prescribe, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years, and payable in coin in forty years, and bearing an annual interest of five per cent., payable semi-annually in coin, when said bonds shall be exempt from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority; and the same and the interest thereon and the income therefrom shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties to the United States other than such income tax as may be assessed upon other incomes.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to issue gold notes of the United States, not bearing interest, payable to bearer on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, in such form and of such denominations, not less than ten dollars, as he may prescribe; and such gold notes shall be receivable for all taxes, duties, or debts payable to the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, at his discretion, to apply an amount of such coin notes, not exceeding the amount of United States notes surrendered for conversion into bonds under the preceding section of this act, to the purchase in open market, in the city of New York, of any part of the securities of the United States bearing six per cent. interest; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cancel an amount of said United States notes equal to the securities so purchased; and said coin notes shall also be paid out for coin liabilities of the United States at the option of the creditor; provided, however, that the aggregate of coin notes issued under contract, and the outstanding gold certificates of deposit, shall not exceed the coin and bullion in the Treasury of the United States; and such coin notes shall be paid according to their terms, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service shall require.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That any banking association now organized, or that may be hereafter organized, under the act entitled, "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, is hereby authorized, without respect to the limitations of $300,000 of circulating notes prescribed by the twenty-second section of said act, to issue and circulate as money its notes, not bearing interest, and payable on demand in coin.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

From the Herald.

"The action of Secretary Boutwell in rejecting all bids for gold below 122 was the continued topic of discussion to-day, and the various cliques were greatly exercised as to the future policy of the Treasury Department. Mr. Folger having telegraphed yesterday for instructions as to renewing the offer to sell the million of gold, received a communication from Mr. Boutwell to-day directing the absolute withdrawal of the whole amount.

"The street is still puzzled to know what will be done with the gold advertised to be sold during the remainder of the month. It is intimated that upon the assembling of Congress next Monday a resolution will be introduced to peremptorily suspend gold sales and bond purchases until direct action is had upon the subject by Congress.

"The Money market was more active to-day, as a consequence, it is conjectured, of the movements of currency arising out of the payment of taxes yesterday in order to avoid the penalty of one per cent. addition thereto which is affixed on and after December 1, while the recent wide fluctuations in stocks have also aided the demand in consequence of the general shifting of loans. It was reported that as high as an eighth per cent. was allowed for 'turning' stocks, and gold interest was quite freely paid in numerous instances.

"The uncertainty prevailing in the gold market and the moderate buying of the importers led to a lower and irregular market for foreign exchange. While the nominal quotations for prime bankers' sixty day sterling was 109¼, sales took place as low as 109".

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrific Explosion of Fire-damp in a Coal Mine at Wilkesbarre—The Right of Suffrage in Massachusetts.

Destructive Fires in New England, New York, and the West—A Great Boston Wedding—California Affairs.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Chicago Thieves in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—A few nights since a broker's office on Montgomery street was robbed of $5700 in gold, which was all the robbers could carry away. It was ascertained that the robbery was committed by parties from Chicago, brought here for the purpose, and one of whom was arrested while on his way to the cars with his share of the plunder. The police have since succeeded in recovering the whole amount stolen.

The California "Pioneers" at Home.

The returned California pioneers have adopted resolutions of thanks for the treatment they received at the hands of the people along the line of their recent excursion, particularly acknowledging the courtesies of the Common Council and Board of Trade of Chicago, the old Californians in New York, for their sumptuous banquet, and the various railroad companies.

Washington Territory Advices.

The Legislature of Washington Territory has adopted a resolution asking that the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia be removed from Portland to Vancouver, Washington Territory. Governor Flanders, of that Territory, has vetoed over one hundred acts of the Legislature, including the whole of a new code of laws prepared by a commission and enacted by the unanimous vote of both houses. The Republican party in the Territory is disorganized, and the action of the Governor is supposed to be a political movement.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Flour unchanged. The steamer Japan carries 6650 barrels to Hong Kong. Choice wheat firm at $1·50. Legal-tenders, 82.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fashionable Wedding in Boston.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The South Congregational Church, Rev. F. E. Hales, witnessed a grand wedding last night. The parties united in marriage were Mr. Albert G. Sherman, the junior partner of a large West India firm in New York, and Miss Nellie M. Merrian, the daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Merrian, a large and well-known dealer in Faneuil Hall Market. Many of the ladies were attired in rich and gorgeous attire; very dashing costumes graced the pews. Among those present in the reserved portion of the house were some members of the Manhattan Club, of New York, of which Mr. Sherman is a member.

Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Charles B. Shaw, formerly one of the first men in the dry goods trade in this city, died at Dedham yesterday.

Democratic Nomination.

The Democrats have nominated George P. Baldwin, of the firm of Baldwin & Davis, wholesale commission merchants, as their candidate for Mayor. N. B. Shurtleff, the present Mayor, was his competitor in the convention.

Universalist Centenary Fund.

Eight thousand dollars was subscribed to the Centenary Fund, at the Universalists' mass meeting last night.

Fire at Biddeford, Maine.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 2.—The Hardy machine shops and grist mills were burned yesterday. Loss $8000. Insured.

The Pawtucket Wife Murderer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—Hiram A. Briggs, of Pawtucket, charged with an attempt to poison his wife and family about a week ago, and who afterwards was released on bail, was arrested again yesterday on another serious charge.

Petition to the Massachusetts Legislature—The Right of Suffrage.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—A petition will be presented to the Legislature of Mass. representing that the right to vote should depend neither on the good faith or carelessness of assessors, nor on the payment of a tax, thereby offering to citizens a premium not to vote in elections; and further, that the third amendment to the State Constitution is not adverse to equal privileges, but is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is absolutely void or its enforcement is illegal, and that the Constitution of Massachusetts be made as liberal to its people as the fourteenth amendment indicates that it ought to be, and that the right to vote should no longer be impaired or abridged by the restrictions on the right of suffrage now enforced in this State.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—A fire broke out at a late hour last night in the Commercial Elevator, owned by Coe, Mispalu & Co., and partially destroyed the machinery and contents. The building contained between 50,000 and 60,000 bushels of grain, the greatest part of which was damaged by water and smoke. The entire loss was from $25,000 to $40,000. The insurance on the building and machinery is as follows:—In the State Fire Insurance Co., of Cleveland; Firemen's, of New York; Hide and Leather, and Phœnix, of New York, $1250 each.

The insurance on the stock was $70,000 in the Imperial, of London; Underwriters' Agency and Hartford, $10,000 each; Phœnix, of New York, $9000; Cleveland, $7000; Astor, of New York, $5500; Western, of Buffalo, $5250; North British, Atlantic, New York; Commercial Exchange, of New York; Commercial Mutual, of Cleveland, $5000 each; Hide and Leather, and Irving, of New York, $4000 each; Fire and Marine, and Mutual, of Toledo, $7000 each.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 2.—A fire broke out in the dwelling No. 220 Division avenue, Williamsburg, about half-past two o'clock this morning, and that and three adjoining houses were destroyed. Total loss about $20,000, partially insured.

The Union Chemical Works, owned by F. Banker, in Nelson street, near Gowanus Canal, caught fire this morning from the boiling over of a still, and was damaged about $50,000; insured.

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Money active at 7 per cent. Currency, 5@7, coin. Foreign exchange weak at 108¾@109. Stocks strong and higher. Governments active, but slightly lower than yesterday. In the Gold Board, this morning, Mr. Colgate related his interview with Secretary Boutwell relative to the rejected bid for gold. Among other things he told Mr. Boutwell that he should not be too particular in the matter of selling gold, since he was buying millions of bonds which he was paying for out of a fund which the law gave him no authority to touch. Wood & Reick, prominent stock brokers, suspended to-day. Gold opened at 122¼, and has ranged between that figure and 122.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Stocks unsettled. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 122¼. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 110½; do. 1865, do., 110⅞; do. do., new, 113; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113; 10-40s, 107½; Missouri sixes, 90; Canton Company, 49½; Cumberland preferred, 25; Erie, 27⅛; Reading, 98⅞; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 84⅞; Illinois Central, 132½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 80; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 86¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 88½; Adams Express, 56⅛.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Cotton heavy; sales of 600 bales at 25⅛c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat firmer but quiet; sales of 32,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·30@1·31; winter red, $1·35@1·38. Corn easier; sales of 37,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·11@1·13. Oats dull; sales of 23,000 bushels Western at 65c. and State at 66c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·25@32·50; prime, $23·25@24. Lard firm; steam, 19@19½c. Whisky dull at $1·02.

FROM THE STATE.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 2.—An explosion of fire-damp occurred in the Empire Mine at an early hour this morning. The particulars have not yet been ascertained, but it is reported that seven or eight men were seriously injured, some of them it is feared fatally.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜; American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84⅛; 1865s, old, 83⅞; 1867s, 85⅛; 10-40s, 80⅞. American stocks quiet; Erie, 21; Illinois Central, 99¼; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 12@12⅛d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛@12¼d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 9d.

LONDON, Dec. 2—11 A. M.—Tallow, 47s. Refined petroleum, 1s. 7d.@1s. 7¼d. Turpentine, 29s.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened heavy yesterday at 58⅛f. and closed firm at 59f.

BREMEN, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened quiet yesterday and closed heavy and unchanged.

HAMBURG, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened heavy yesterday at 15 marc bancos and closed heavy at 14 marc bancos 14 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 2—1 P. M.—Consols for account, 92¼@92⅜; U. S. 5-20s of 1867, 85¼. American stocks steady; Erie, 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—1 P. M.—Red amber wheat, 9s. 1d. Lard buoyant at 76s.

LONDON, Dec. 2—1 P. M.—Tallow, 47s.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 71f. 85c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum opened quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 24½@25c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·38. Corn lower; prime to choice white, 90@92c.; yellow, 96c. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye, $1@1·05. Provisions in slightly improved demand. Mess Pork $33. Bacon rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do., 19¾@19⅞c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 21c. Lard, 19c. Whisky dull at $1·05; no demand.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Official Returns from Wisconsin.

The official returns of the vote in Wisconsin at the late election have been carefully examined and footed up by the State Canvassers, and the total vote is found to be as follows:—

Governor.

Rep. *Dem.*

Lucius Fairchild....69,582..C. W. Robinson....61,239

Lieutenant-Governor.

Thad. C. Pound.....69,608..Harrison H. Gray..59,728

Secretary of State.

Llewellyn Breese...68,205..Amasa G. Cook ...60,719

State Treasurer.

Henry Baetz.........69,323..John Black.........60,672

Attorney-General.

S. S. Barlow.........69,746..Silas U. Pinney....60,520

State Superintendent.

A. J. Craig...........70,120..Peter K. Gannon..60,408

State Prison Commissioner.

G. F. Wheeler........69,937..Carl M. Bordoe.....60,675

Amendment to Constitution.

For..................47,353..Against..............41,764

It will be seen that the Republican majorities are as follows:—Governor, Fairchild, 8343; Lieutenant-Governor, Pound, 9880; Secretary of State, Breese, 7486; State Treasurer, Baetz, 9151; Attorney-General, Barlow, 9226; State Superintendent, Craig, 9712; State Prison Commissioner, Wheeler, 9262.

There was quite a large scattering vote, including 1289 for Lieutenant-Governor and 1739 for Secretary of State. Of the scattering vote, however, there were about 1250 returned for G. L. Park, the first Democratic candidate for that office, in consequence of the blanks having been printed with his name, most of which were probably given for Mr. Gray, and should be counted with his vote, reducing Mr. Pound's real majority to about 8600. Of the scattering vote for Secretary of State, a careful scrutiny of the returns from the towns indicates that over 500 of the votes returned for Spencer, on account of his name having been printed in the blanks, were cast for Breese, and should be added to his majority, making it about 8000, and leaving about 1200 votes as really having been given for E. A. Spencer.

The Official Returns from Minnesota.

The following are the totals of the official vote at the recent election in Minnesota:—

For Governor.

Horace Austin (Rep.)..........27,520

George L. Otis (Dem.)..........25,365

Rev. Daniel Cobb (Temperance)..........1,751

Austin over Otis..........2,155

Austin over both..........404

As all the votes cast for the Temperance candidate, who was a Republican, would otherwise have been given to the Republican candidate, the true Republican majority is 3905.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

William H. Yale, Rep..........29,689

J. A. Wiswell, Dem..........23,613

John H. Stevens, Temperance..........1,426

Yale over Wiswell..........6,076

Yale over both..........4,650

Stevens, the Temperance candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was a Democrat, which accounts for the decreased Temperance vote and the large increase on the vote for the regular candidate.

On the remainder of the State ticket, the Republican majority is about the same as that for Lieutenant Governor. The vote of the State this year is nearly 10,000 less than in the contest of 1867, when Marshall, the Republican candidate for Governor, had 34,874, and Flandrau, the Democratic candidate, 29,502—a Republican majority of 5372. In 1867 the Democrats made a determined effort to elect Flandrau, and increased their vote over their previous total for Governor by 15,560, considerably more than double; but the Republicans met them with great spirit, more than doubling their previous vote also (34,874 against 17,318.)

—Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's *Ruth* was announced to be given at Exeter Hall, for the first time in London, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt taking part in the performance of her husband's *Sacred Pastoral*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869.

There is an easy feeling in the local money market to-day, and no difficulty is experienced in obtaining money in moderate sums, either subject to call or on time credits. But with regard to the latter there is a good deal of fastidiousness among the lenders as to the nature of the securities offered. Capitalists are becoming weary of the fluctuations in values growing out of a depreciated currency, and are anxious for a return to a sounder and more stable condition of things. Meanwhile this feeling of uncertainty has a very depressing effect on the energies of the people, and all business or speculative ventures are wisely shunned by prudent men.

Hence the wants of business men, now that the fall season is closed, are very few and rates tend downward. Call loans may be quoted easy at 5@6 per cent., and first-class business paper at 8@10 per cent.

Gold is steady, with sales at 122¼, closing at noon at 122⅛. Government bonds are quite strong, and prices up to noon show an advance of ⅛.

The Stock market was decidedly stronger this morning, and a fair business was effected. State loans were in better demand, and the first series sold at 102¼, and the second at 106½. City sixes were quiet, with sales of the new issues at 99; 98 was bid for the old.

Reading Railroad was in good request and advanced, selling at 49½. Pennsylvania Railroad was quite active, selling at 53⅛@53¼ b. o. and 53⅜@53½ cash. Catawissa Railroad preferred was taken at 34½, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28¼, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 53.

Canal shares were inactive; 33½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation and 69 for Morris preferred.

In Canal, Bank, and Passenger Railway stocks not a single transaction was reported. 40½ was bid for Second and Third, 70½ for Tenth and Eleventh, [illegible] Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut, and 11½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s 2 se....	106½	$700 Leh 6s '84...ls.	81½
$4000 do ......ls.	106½	$1000 Leh gold l....	95¼
$1200 do.1 se.ls.s5.	102½	110 sh Penna R..ls.	53½
$3000 do..1 se.s5.	102½	3 do........	53½
$600 City 6s, New. c&p..	99	100 do.....b30.	53½
$1600 do.s5.ls.c&p.	99	300 do..ls.b60.	53½
$5000 Pa R 1 m....	98¼	47 do.......ls.	53½
$3000 Sch N 6s, '82.ls	53½	20 sh Reading R...	49½
$220 do.	53½	200 do......ls.	49½
$2000 do.........	53¾	100 do......2d.	49½
$1000 Sch N Im L..	64	190 sh Leh Val....ls.	53
$5000 do ......ls.	63½	2 do.......c.	53
$1000 W Jer R 6s...	91½	15 do......ls.	53
$100 Leh 6s R Ln...	85½	100 sh Cata Pf...b5.	34½
$2000 do......ls.	85½	100 sh Phil & E R..	28¼

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do., 1864, 110½@110⅝; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., July, 1865, 113⅛@113⅜; do. do., 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1868, 113@113⅛; 10-40s, 106¼@106½; Cur. 6s, 107¼@107½; Gold, 122¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S 6s of 1881, 115¾@115⅞; do 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 110½@110⅝; do. 1865, 110⅞@111¼; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113¼; do. 1867, do. 113⅛@113⅜; do. 1868, do., 112@113¼; 10-40s, 106¼@106⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107@107⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122@122⅛; Silver, 120@122.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@116; 5-20s of 1862, 112⅞@113; do. 1864, 110½@110⅝; do. 1865, 111@111¼; do. July, 1865, 113@113¼; do. July, 1867, 113⅛@113⅜; do. July, 1868, 113@113¼; 5s, 10-40, 106½@106¾. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 107¼@107½. Gold, 122⅛@122½. Market steady.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	122⅛	10·55 A. M.	122¼
10·15 "	122⅛	11·00 "	122⅜
10·26 "	122¼	11·21 "	122¼
10·40 "	122⅛	11·31 "	122⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 2.—The Flour market is without quotable change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. About 1200 barrels were disposed of, principally Pennsylvania extra family, $5·57@6, including Northwestern do.do., $5·75@6·25; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $5·85@6·50; fancy brands at $6·75@7·50; extras at $5·37½@5·62½, and superfine at $5. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75 per barrel.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being extremely limited at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at $1·32@1·35; 400 bushels Delaware red at $1·34, and 500 bushels white at $1·55. Rye may be quoted at $1·10. Corn is quiet, but steady, with sales of 2500 bushels at $1·09@1·10 for old yellow; 86@95c. for new do., and $1·06@1·10 for Western mixed. Oats more steady at former rates; sales of 4000 bushels at 60@61c. for Western and Pennsylvania, and 62c. for Delaware.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of 50 barrels iron-bound Western at $1·05; wood-bound packages are offered at $1·04.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	88⅛	Pacific Mail Steam.	49½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	27¼	Western Union Tel.	35
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅞	Tol. & Wab. R.	54
Mich. S.R	85⅞	Mil. & St. Paul R com	67
Clev. and Pitts. R.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	83⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	73⅞	Adams Express	56¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15
Chi. and R. I. R.	105½	Gold	122¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	86¾	Market firm.	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from Hamburg.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Manitou, from Matanzas, and brig Harry, from Porto Rico. Passed out—Brig Altavela, from Richmond for Pernambuco. In the Roads—Schr Silver Star, from Malaga for New York; brigs Alexander Kirkland, for Porto Rico, and S. R. Jamison, for West Indies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Cleared, ship John Nicholson, for Liverpool, with 21,000 sacks of wheat; ship Voyager, for Manilla, with 3100 bbls flour. Sailed, ship Portenseate, for Cork; and ship Capitolina, for Bristol.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—Arrived, steamship Malta, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........DECEMBER 2.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........37 | 11 A. M..........44 | 2 P. M..........44

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, Boston, Charles W. Rowe.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Circassian, Bunker, 7 days from Boston.
Schr Sebastopol, Payne, 4 days from Nanticoke river, with railroad ties to West Chester RR. Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, 8 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Alice and Ida, Mears, from Providence.
Schr Jane Magee, Lynch, from New Haven.
Schr Mary P. Hudson, Fawn, from Fall River.
Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Fall River.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, from New York.
Schr Jacob C. Thompson, Vanzant, from Boston.
Schr Clyde, Gage, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, from Boston.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

One ship and two barques.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult.
Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Persia, Peck, hence, at Kingston, Ja., 15th ult.
Brig George E. Prescott, Mills, hence, at Boston 30th ult. for Saco.
Brig Merriwa, Waterhouse, from Portland, at Matanzas 21st ult.
Brig George S. Berry, Fossett, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr R. M. Brookings, Douglass, hence, at Matanzas 20th ult.
Schr J. A. Pratt, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Schr Expedite, Glover, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 28th ult.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 30th ult.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, hence, at Mobile 26th ultimo.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE PROBLEM OF REVIVING AMERICAN COMMERCE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The national Congress, which commences its session in Washington next Monday, will have many and great questions to deliberate on—questions of foreign and home policy, questions of finance, questions of tariff and internal revenue; but we think we are not exaggerating when we say that, so far as concerns the grandeur and prosperity of the metropolis, Congress will have before it no question of greater importance than that of restoring American commerce to the proud position which it occupied fifteen years ago. Do our readers know that whereas in 1851 the tonnage of the United States had reached about five and a half millions—somewhat in excess of the tonnage of England—it has since fallen off to four million three hundred thousand tons, and that of England has increased to seven million three hundred thousand? The fact is a startling one, and particularly when the statement is added that of the tonnage which we still possess only about one-fourth is occupied in the foreign trade, and even that chiefly in the scavenger work of supplying Europe with the guano of Peru. We do not to-day possess a single steamer plying between New York and any European port, but have surrendered the whole foreign commerce of our port to the English, the French, and the Germans.

Many causes have operated in producing this disheartening state of things. As Mr. Low, one of our most enterprising shipowners and merchants, stated before the select committee of Congress, which has been recently collecting information on the subject, "It is easier to explain the causes of our decline than to suggest a remedy." The causes assigned before that committee were various, the principal ones being the gradual revolution that has been effected in ships, from the wooden sailing vessel and side-wheel steamer to the iron sailing vessel and screw steamer—a revolution in which we took no part, preferring to cling to the sailing vessel and the wooden side-wheel steamer; the preference in freights and insurances given to the iron vessels over the wooden ones; the difference in the cost to the English merchant of his vessel and that of his to the American merchant; the high duties paid on materials entering into the construction of American ships, which materials are free of duty in England; the advantage which the English have over us in getting all their ships' stores out of bond free of duty; the difference in the rates of wages; the disadvantage under which our depreciated currency placed us; the failure of our Government to subsidize steamship lines in competition with the English and French; and, finally, the generally prejudicial effect of our high protective tariff. All these, with the exception of the first, are causes which it is in the power of Congress to remove or mitigate; and as to the first, we suppose it may be safely left to the intelligence and enterprise of our shipbuilders and shipowners.

But notwithstanding Mr. Low's remark as to the cause being more easily discovered than the remedy, there has been no lack of suggestions as to the remedy. These suggestions may be condensed into three principal groups. They are—first, the removal of all legislative restrictions on the purchase of foreign ships and on their admission to American registry; second, the granting of liberal subsidies by our Government to steamship lines; and, thirdly, the allowance of a drawback of duties on all materials entering into the construction and outfit and maintenance of ships. It will be readily understood that these propositions are not equally favored by the two great interests that are most closely involved in the question—the shipowning and the shipbuilding interests. The shipowners, as a class, may be set down as in favor of all three. The shipbuilders are and will be opposed, to the bitter end, to what is termed free trade in ships. They say, and with much force and reason, that it would be the finishing blow to the now languid and tottering interests which they represent; and that it would not only be ruinous to that interest, but would be seriously detrimental to the nation at large in closing up all the shipyards, sending the ship mechanics out of the country or to other occupations, and thus depriving the Government of its most useful and indispensable artisans in case of war with a naval power. On the other hand, the shipowners do not believe that, even with the allowance of a drawback, the shipbuilders of this country can compete with those of England. As Mr. Westervelt, formerly one of our greatest shipbuilders, stated before the committee, "The days of wooden ships are ended; and to build wooden ships would be labor lost." The shipowners say; "Let us buy our ships where we can buy them cheapest; and if American ships can be produced as cheap as foreign ones, of course we will give our own the preference." Some of our principal shipbuilders, including Mr. Webb, of New York, and Mr. McKay, of Boston, have expressed the fullest confidence that if they are put, in regard to the cost of material, on an equal footing with the great iron shipbuilders on the Clyde and the Tyne, they can, notwithstanding the disparity of workmen's wages, produce as good and as cheap ships as their English rivals. All that they ask is a fair field and no favor.

THE EMPEROR'S CHECKMATE.

From the N. Y. Times.

While the foes of the Second Empire are trying to persuade the world that they have left the Emperor no place to stand upon, they are suddenly surprised to find that he has cut the ground from under their own feet. This operation has now been repeated so often, that French Liberals might save themselves many disappointments by always going in expectation of it. But they are led astray by those fascinating theories about his bodily and mental ruin. They publish articles to prove that the Emperor cannot possibly live six months longer, and that he is the victim of innumerable horrible complaints, which keep him in constant torment. By way of relief to his sufferings he every now and then takes a red hot poker and cauterizes his own back. Stories of this kind circulate in every Parisian cafe, and are, as is well known, even sent abroad for the entertainment of foreigners. The Opposition, in fact, picture the Emperor to themselves as a worn-out, decrepit, broken-down old man. When he comes forward and makes a speech full of his old fire and vigor, and anticipates all the really popular parts of their own programme, they are of course immensely astonished. Everybody will admit that his address to the Corps Legislatif on Monday was a remarkable effort for a dying man to make.

Two things are clear—first, that the Emperor is no more likely now than he ever was to abandon the field to his enemies; and, secondly, that revolutionary schemes at present stand no chance of success. The Emperor understands the temper of the times—an advantage of which few rulers of France could ever boast. He sees quite plainly that the bulk of the French people would shrink back in alarm from any thought of a new revolution, while at the same time they earnestly desire to see liberal principles exercising a more decided influence upon the course of the Government. They want reforms, but they do not want another Republic. The Emperor's speech is a very clever echo of their own opinions. He is quite right, and they know it, in saying that "it is not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France." They are alarmed at the vision of the excesses foreshadowed by the Red Republican organs. When, therefore, he says to the Corps Legislatif, "France wants liberty with order—order I answer for; help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty"—when he talks in this strain, the vast majority of the people see their own ideas caught up and forcibly expressed, and they necessarily sympathize with the speaker. The wild projects, the rough menaces, the unbridled violence of the revolutionists cannot prevail against a ruler who simply says:—"You are enjoying prosperity now; trust in me, and I will secure you in the possession of it." The Emperor understands the people, and how to appeal to their interests, far better than all his adversaries put together.

The reforms which are now promised are not so thorough as the "Reds" demanded, but so far as they go, they will be extremely acceptable to the people. They are social rather than political reforms, and because they are of that nature, the poorest in the land will be able to appreciate them. The popular vote is to be rendered more powerful than ever, and the range of universal suffrage is to be extended. Measures are to be taken for the development of primary education, for placing justice more at the command of poor men, for extending the advantages of savings banks to the humbler classes—perhaps on the model of the excellent post office savings banks in England, which enable a man to deposit money in any town or village where there is a post office, and to withdraw it afterwards in any other town where he happens to be, Government standing the security for principal and interest. Besides these measures, which are but faintly sketched in the telegram, there is to be an increase of *small* salaries in public offices: observe that it is always the middle and lower classes which the Emperor chiefly strives to please. Humane regulations are to be made for controlling the labor of children, agricultural interests are to receive attention, and the customs and excise duties will be revised. This may not be an ambitious dish to set before the people, but undeniably it is a very substantial one. It is better than anything yet offered by the revolutionists. We are told that the Emperor was frequently applauded, and that when the name of *Lanterne* Rochefort was called in the roll of deputies, it was received with hisses. There we may see the appreciation in which both parties are held by the French people at large. Napoleon is preferable to a revolution. The French like to play with edged tools, and to be always talking about upsetting the Government—just as their country-women thought no pleasure complete unless it had a spice of wickedness in it. But they know when they are well off. The Empire is repugnant to abstract conceptions of liberty, but it keeps the people prosperous, it guarantees order, it renders property secure. The people amused themselves with the *Lanterne*, but they are not ready to exchange the Emperor for Rochefort and his friends.

THE PETRIFIED GIANT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The great stone fellow found at Cardiff continues to stimulate the minds of the savants. Some will have it that he once walked and breathed in all his huge proportions; and if we do not keep too strict a rein upon the imagination, we may conjecture anything—that he was the identical Goliath; that he was one of the large and cruel villains destroyed by nimble little Jack; that he figured in the Trojan wars; that he was distinguished in the old fights with the immortal gods; that if we had but eyes to find it, his whole biography in his pre-petrified state is to be found in some nursery volume of fairy tales—his life in his enchanted castle, his keen scent for the blood of Englishmen, his mysterious "fe-fo-fi-fum" dialect, his enormous doings and his colossal darings in general! Unfortunately, the men of science who will allow us a good, comfortable belief in nothing marvelous, and who, for all their microscopic eyes, see nothing uncommon in the most uncommon things, have been scrutinizing the giant of Cardiff with remorseless precision, and have come to the conclusion that as a giant he never roared, fought, stalked, killed, and devoured, being no more than a counterfeit presentment or *simulacrum* of a giant, and a confoundedly modern character even at that. The petrifaction theory, under this cool manipulation, has pretty completely exhaled. Mr. Palmer, the sculptor, has taken a professional view of the monster, and Mr. Palmer does not think that the stone was ever warm and living flesh. He knows what the tools of his craft will do, and the marks which their use leaves behind them, and these marks he finds "as plain as can be, and some of them, where the legs join, exceedingly fresh." As for the little pin-holes, out of which the bristles of the giant have been supposed to have sprouted, Mr. Palmer refers them "to the action of some chemical in the earth." In some parts of the statue are signs of the employment of tools in common use at this time among sculptors. "A veritable statue," says this eminent statuary, "but clearly no petrified giant."

The news of the discovery of this lapideous enigma, this Columbian male sphinx, of course reached in time the Smithsonian Institute, and occasioned a mild and regulated curiosity in that dignified seat of science. Professor Baird was moved to write for information to Dr. Boynton, of Syracuse, stating that he had been exceedingly bothered by "conflicting statements." "Of course," says the Professor, "the petrifaction theory is too absurd to talk about." A careless remark which demolishes all our fine romances, and raises the deuce with our historical reveries and pre-Adamite speculations. Dr. Boynton makes hot haste to reply with cruel distinctness:—"The absurdity of the existence of petrified human flesh, or giants of stone that once lived," is such that Dr. Boynton would not speak of it, were not "the community agitated to the core." But he does speak of it, and he knocks the Titan into pebbles. The big creature is merely "a reclining statue, carved from gypsum." Not an ancient statue either. If it had been a petrifaction, a gypsum giant, it would have been washed away long ago. At first, Dr. Boynton was disposed to be reverent and liberal, and to admit that the image was at least about 300 years old; now he thinks that it may have been buried about—ah! what a coming down!—about three years! The young humbug, it is true, has an old appearance, but this has been caused "by the dissolving action of water," which the Doctor thinks might have been accomplished "in a few months." The scientific probability is that the giant has been under the sod about 371 days. It is evident that Dr. Boynton's experiments have led the petrifactionists into most embarrassing proximity to the year of our Lord 1869.

We shall endeavor to await with exemplary patience the full development of this hard, old mystery, or perhaps we should speak more properly if we called it a soft and new one. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no ill-feeling against the giant himself, whatever may be his age, and whether he has passed from life to limestone or not. But if the image was buried but lately, the man who buried it may be living; and we call upon him to come forward and make a full and circumstantial confession before our archæologists get to fisticuffs—unless, indeed, the whole affair is a speculation, for the success of which a continued silence is necessary.

GEARY AGAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

From the letter of "Justitia," in relation to the case of Dr. Schoeppe, we learn that the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania opposes the pardon of the accused—firstly, because it is easy "to find one set of chemical experimentalists who will flatly contradict the theories of another set;" secondly, because Dr. Schoeppe had "purchased prussic acid at two different places within fifteen days prior to the death of Miss Stennecke;" and, thirdly, because a suspicion of forgery attaches to two papers subsequently offered by the alleged culprit.

To these propositions we reply, firstly, that toxicological analysis is not a matter of "theory," but of positive demonstration. As regards the particular case in question, the merest tyro in physiological chemistry should know that sulphuric acid (the reagent employed by Dr. Aiken), acting upon nitrogenized animal matter, would be likely to give the "test" of more than the "trace" of hydrocyanic acid claimed to have been detected, and that enough cyanogen commonly exists in the saliva alone to form prussic acid under appropriate chemical conditions. Far from two "sets of experimentalists" being opposed to each other in this instance, the testimony at the trial showed so conclusively the fallacy of the tests employed that the evidence with regard to prussic acid was abandoned by the prosecution: and since that time the case has been thoroughly reviewed by prominent bodies of scientific men in New York, Baltimore, and other cities, whose unanimous decision has been in favor of the accused.

That a physician should purchase prussic acid need not seem a very suspicious circumstance, if it be known that this substance, despite the popular terror attached to its name, is frequently and safely employed in medical practice, and forms an ingredient in very many "cough mixtures." Dr. Schoeppe's second purchase of this drug was explained on the trial by the worthlessness of that which he had previously bought. Furthermore, if the deceased were "in sound health" up to "the day before the prisoner is known to have prescribed for her," to attribute criminal intent to his purchase of medicine would imply supernatural prescience on his part. Moreover, we are told by medical men that the symptoms were in no wise indicative of poisoning by prussic acid, and that there were, on the other hand, appearances of paralysis caused by apoplectic effusion in the brain.

To the third point adduced against the condemned man, we would answer simply that whether he committed forgery or not has nothing to do with the charge of murder, on which alone he was tried. The former offense is not, we believe, a capital crime under the laws of Pennsylvania, and, even if it were, Dr. Schoeppe has not been indicted for it.

We entirely fail to see the strength of our correspondent's plea, that the condemnation of one probably innocent man should be allowed to offset the "unaccountable pardons" of numerous "notorious criminals;" and we find no reason to alter the opinion we have already expressed with regard to Governor Geary's action in this affair.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
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☞ STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t1 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1869.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, December 7, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to consider the financial condition of the Company and the expediency of disposing of its property by lease or otherwise
By order,
CHARLES WESTON, JR.,
11 23 12t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 54,500 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
11 25tf City Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 SOUTH FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
11 10 tf Treasurer.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

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ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 3m

FINANCIAL.

THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Free of Government Tax,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS WHILE THE PREMIUM IS STILL LARGE (as the Treasury has promised to buy thirteen millions *in December*), AND REINVEST IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, WHICH PAY ABOUT ONE-THIRD more INTEREST. THE TIME TO MAKE SUCH REINVESTMENT *is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.*

THE ROAD DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, NEW YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and in Philadelphia by

BOWEN & FOX,

Merchants' Exchange Building,

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 18 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Chicago, Danville and Vincennes

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total amount to be issued, $2,500,000 on 140 Miles of Road,

(Extending from Chicago through Eastern Illinois to the junction with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, with which it forms the shortest TRUNK LINE to Louisville and the South), making the average of Bonds about $18,000 per mile, and it is expressly guaranteed that the bond issue shall not exceed that sum.

The Road traverses a country that assures a large and profitable business; is built and equipped from Chicago to Momence, a distance of 55 miles, AND UPON THIS PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY WE NOW OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.

These Bonds are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise; the interest upon them will be paid out of one-third the net earnings, and the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for their redemption.

They are Officially Registered and Transferred by the

Union Trust Company

of New York, who thus become the custodian of these Bonds. IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE, OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE of these Bonds that they bear 7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years; and compared with 6 *per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner of this Bond a profit of $951·28, and for forty years, $2003·43.

Government Sixes might be exchanged with this result:—$10,000 would buy $12,000 of these bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and besides THE GAIN OF $2000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041·16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.

Prices at present, 95 and accrued interest from October 1.

Pamphlets, with Maps and detail, and the BONDS may be had of us, or of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

Dealers in Government Securities, etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

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NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

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BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
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New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

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Alexander Henry,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
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Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....	$1'00	per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50	per	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.................	1'25	per	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.................	2'00	per	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk..........................	1'00	per	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc........................	2'50	per	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in all parts of Europe.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.

For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at

85 CENTS AND INTEREST.

The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
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BANKING HOUSE
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Dealers in Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

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NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
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Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
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9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL
a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its session in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY
MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL,
6 28 tf Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm4

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., of Pennsylvania, was held yesterday, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street. The following Grand Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—R. W. Grand Master, Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg; R. W. D. Grand Master, Samuel C. Perkins; R. W. S. Grand Warden, Alfred R. Potter; R. W. J. Grand Warden, Robert Clark; R. W. Grand Treasurer, Peter Williamson; R. W. Grand Secretary, John Thomson. Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, Charles M. Prevost, George Thompson, Jacob Bennett. Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Brothers Joseph S. Riley, Jacob Laudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., Daniel Brittain.

Domestic Affairs.

—Confederate General Breckinridge is in Washington.

—Prince Sunmanna left San Francisco yesterday on his homeward journey.

—The Wisconsin State Union Christian Convention is in session in Milwaukee.

—Alcorn's election in Mississippi is indicated by the returns to hand last evening.

—Governor McTavish warns the Red River insurgents against revolutionary proceedings.

—James Caldwell has been acquitted of any complicity in the New York drawback frauds.

—Hon. Reeder W. Clarke, Third Auditor of the Treasury, has accepted the office of Supervisor of the Internal Revenue.

—The right to build a railroad across Mexico, from the Gulf to the Pacific Ocean, has been granted to a San Franciscan.

—Resolutions expressive of sympathy with Cuba and asking for her recognition passed the South Carolina Legislature yesterday.

—Spanish reinforcements arrived at Havana yesterday from Spain. On the previous day a number of prisoners were sent to Spain.

—George E. Hemsohr, a Louisville alderman, by forgery, and otherwise, swindled his friends to the tune of $40,000, and then absconded.

—Mr. Hale entered upon the possession of the United States Consulate at Havana, yesterday. Havana merchants desire his permanent appointment.

—Two of the five negroes reported as murdered during the recent outrage in O'Brien county, Tenn., escaped by falling when their companions were shot.

—Two men were killed and four seriously injured by a collision on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near De Sota, Iowa, on Tuesday evening.

—A stock broker's errand boy was knocked down in Wall street, yesterday, and robbed of $100. His assailant missed $35,000 in securities and gold he had on him.

—Commissioner Parker has completed his report on Indian affairs. It is understood to be a very elaborate and lengthy document, and to be of a satisfactory character.

—On the 16th ult. a convention met at Fort Garry to discuss the Red river difficulty. So far only the French half-breeds have taken up arms; the English and Scotch half-breeds are undecided.

Foreign Affairs.

—Disturbances are looked for in Paris on the anniversary of the death of Baudin.

—Burke, the Fenian, has been put forward to represent Southwark in the British Parliament.

—The English war vessel Monarch will sail for America with Mr. Peabody's remains next Wednesday.

—Much excitement exists in English commercial circles over the increase of the duty on French textiles.

—Mr. Burlingame and his fellow Chinese Ambassadors were received at the Foreign Office, Berlin, yesterday.

—The Turkish Government have seized, at Constantinople, a steamer laden with gunpowder supposed to be intended for the Bulgarian insurgents.

CITY FINANCES.

The Report of the Committee on Finance of Councils—Statement of the Amount Required for Next Year.

The annual statement of the city finances was submitted to the Finance Committee on Monday last. The statement was referred to a sub-committee, and by them corrected and reported to the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon. The amended report is as follows:—

Statement of the general and additional appropriations to November 1, 1869, and estimated expenses for the year 1870:—

	Annual Approp'n.	*Additional App. to Nov. 1, '69.*	*Estimated Expenses for 1870.*
Interest on City Loans	....	....	$2,500,000·00
DEPARTMENTS:			
Police	$851,658·90	$5,996·75	854,843·90
Street Clean'g	134,420·00	....	....
Bd. of Health	60,940·00	49,500·00	288,596·00
Highways	501,062·50	4,564·16	592,462·50
Guardians of Poor	430,310·00	....	434,760·00
City Comm'rs	224,160·95	31,095·25	227,356·00
Markets & City Property	161,756·32	9,086·12	141,801·49
City Treasurer	20,100·00	....	23,100·00
Bd. of Revis'n	79,725·00	....	82,725·00
Park Comm'n	32,500·00	3,750·00	82,500·00
Water	338,616·66	57,561·06	435,400·00
Clerks of Councils	39,574·50	5,037·99	36,751·00
Receiver of Taxes	37,416·26	....	35,200·00
Surveys	34,937·00	1,600·00	41,239·00
City Solicitor	18,850·00	59,119·93	19,550·00
Fire	113,250·00	1,548·50	113,250·00
Lighting the City	441,300·00	....	457,290·00
Public Schools	1,176,981·74	46,930·72	1,433,607·83
County Prison	134,204·00	63·69	168,639·00
City Ice Boat	37,300·00	....	34,800·00
City Controller	21,500·00	....	21,500·00
Sinking Funds	462,650·00	70,310·00	550,330·00
City Railroads	8,800·00	....	8,800
Public Buildings	10,000·00	....	....
Inspector of St'm Eng. & Boilers	17,700·00	....	13,650·00
Police & Fire Alarm Telegraph	47,925·00	810·00	49,025·00
Def. & Prot'n	....	....	3,000·00
Commissioners of the South St. Bridge... Gen'ral Expenses, $5,765·25 Int. acc't, $13,566·00 Sink'g Fund, $9,600·00			28,925·25
Tot'l appropriations for and during 1869	$5,427,638·83	$547,003·87	

Estimated Expenses of Dep'ts for 1870	$8,652,101·97
Total Appropriat's, annual and special	5,774,642·70

The receipts for 1869, from resources other than taxes, were estimated at $1,424,040, and up to November 1, 1869, the sum of $1,351,721·00 had been collected, leaving $286,952·50 as the amount yet to be received. The receipts from the same sources for 1869 are estimated at $1,505,345, and of registered taxes, $303,697·40. The following shows the liabilities of the city for 1870:—

Estimated expenses of Departments for 1870	$8,652,101·97
Outstanding warrants on November 1, 1865	2,866,668·15
Estimated discount—allowance on taxes of 1870	350,000·00
Estimated amount of warrants which will be drawn prior to January, 1870	1,000,000·00
Estimated amount of special appropriations carried forward to 1870 (during years past, which do not merge)	15,130·00
Estimated amount of interest on city warrants	100,000·00
	$12,983,900·12

The assets of the city of Philadelphia for 1870 are given as follows:—

Taxes due and unpaid on Nov. 1, 1869:—

For 1860 and prior years	$1,148,541·26
1861	215,732·37
1862	202,747·13
1863	235,209·54
1864	177,828·63
1865	49,079·71
1866	860,360·23
1867	279,719·48
1868	783,897·14
	$3,950,116·94

From the above will be realized prior to Jan. 15, 1870		$100,000·00
Taxes of 1869	$1,815,881·24	
From which will be realized prior to Jan. 15, 1870		500,000·00
Total outstanding taxes	5,768,001·68	
Deduct estimated collections in 1870	600,000·00	
Taxes still outstanding	$5,168,991·68	
Estimated receipts from above outstanding taxes in 1870		400,000·00
Estimated receipts from sources other than taxes prior to Jan. 1870 and in the year 1870		1,851,297·00
From Trustees of Gas Works for balance of 1869 and for 1870		379,500·00
Cash in hand Nov. 1, 1869		1,063,439·85
		$4,299,237·35
Amount to be raised by taxation		8,684,662·77
		$12,983,900·12

The following statement shows the value of property as furnished by the Board of Revision:—

Valuation of Real Estate		$511,953,248
" " Furniture, Horses, Carriages, etc		7,992,235
Moneys at interest		28,110,057
Total valuation		$548,055,540
Deduct money at interest	$28,110,057	
Deduct Real Estate exempt by law	40,352,983	
		68,463,040
Valuation subject to taxation for city purposes		$479,529,500

The annexed statement shows the revenue to be derived from the valuation of property at the rate fixed ($1·80 on the $100) for the different classes of property:—

Sub. to full rate	$435,727,105	at $1·80	$7,842,979·89
Sub. to suburban rate	23,919,116	at 1·20	284,629·39
Sub. to farm rate	20,152,279	at 0·90	182,370·51
Averages	$479,592,500	$1·73½	$8,308,979·70

The funded debt of the city is stated to be as follows:—

Balance of Loan issued prior to Consolidation	$9,635,196·34
To pay for Stock subscribed before Consolidation	1,725,500·00
To pay for Extension of Gas Works	3,300,000·00
To pay for Permanent Improvements	8,770,500·00
To pay for War Purposes	11,650,000·00
To pay for Municipal Purposes	6,954,900·00
Loans authorized but not yet issued	2,760,500·00
	$44,797,096·34
By cash in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	$69,112·16
By City Loans in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners, at par	4,261,803·38
By Stocks, etc., at the market value	5,471,453·92
And the following, as per report January, 1867:—	
Wharves and Markets	1,646,500·00
City Property, exclusively of Public Buildings and Squares	1,341,000·00
Schools and Real Estate under the Police	2,984,952·75
Railroad, Water, Gas Loan, Prison, etc.	13,957,500·00
City Loans, unsold	2,760,500·00
Balance	12,304,274·13
	$44,797,096·34

Mr. Wagner, chairman of the sub-committee to whom the above statement was referred, made a long report in reference to the discrepancies between the statement submitted by the Controller and the one as amended by the committee. The report states that the estimated receipts for 1870 of $240,000 presented an apparent discrepancy of over a quarter of a million of dollars, to the explanation of which your committee devoted special attention, and found that by some blunder in the records of the Controller's Department, brought down for many years, this item, which should have contained only the receipts from dividends on stock and interest on bonds other than those issued or guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia, and upon which only the estimated yearly receipts were based, was increased to more than double the annual estimate by the addition of the interest and sinking fund paid into the City Treasury by the Board of Trustees of the City Gas Works, whose payments again annually appeared under the head of assets in another portion of the Controller's statement, thereby misleading the Committee on Finance in their calculations to the sum of $300,000.

The committee have increased the item of receipts from dividends from $240,000 to $300,000, and state "that we found that the city of Philadelphia held in the sinking fund 67,149 shares of the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing a par value of $3,357,450; and knowing that this company had been paying annually dividends of 10 per cent. in cash, we were surprised to find that the receipts from this item, as recorded upon the Controller's books, amounted only to $282,645, which sum we found upon inquiry at the office of the said company to be made up as follows:—

Among the stock held there was of the subscription of the old city of Philadelphia, for which cash had been paid to the railroad company, 40,690 shares, dividend at $5 per share	$203,450
Subscription of Northern Liberties, for which bonds of said corporation had been given, the interest of which is paid by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and deducted from the dividends made upon this stock, $500,000—10,000 shares; dividend, $2 per share	20,000
Dividend in stock made some years since thereon, 4332 shares; dividend, $5 per share	21,660
Subscription of the District of Spring Garden, $500,000—10,000 shares; dividend, $2 per share	20,000
Stock dividend thereon—2127 shares; dividend, $5 per share	10,635
Bonds cancelled, $115,000, at 6 per cent	6,900
Total dividends, at 6 per cent	$282,645
To which add interest on bonds of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, received in exchange for the stock of said Company, about	22,000
Total	$304,645

The column "Estimated Receipts" for 1870 in the Controller's Report has been increased $110,000 from dividends and State appropriations to public schools, and reduced $9300, leaving the estimated receipts at $1,564,345.

In reference to taxes levied and remaining unpaid, the committee say, "We would call your most serious consideration, feeling satisfied that the future solvency or bankruptcy of the city depends upon the satisfactory or unsatisfactory solution of this question. We find that the tax duplicates for any current year issue about February 15, of that year, and close upon January 15 of the following year. All bills unpaid at the latter date are then registered, *i. e.*, copied into new books, from which abstracts of bills, amounting to no more than $5000 at any one time, are made and placed in the hands of collectors of outstanding taxes, one in each ward in the city, who are required to give $5000 security, approved by the Court of Common Pleas, and who are expected to make returns of moneys collected once in each week.

They are paid by certain legal costs and a commission upon the amount collected, and have power to proceed by distraint against parties in arrears. Just previous to the expiration of five years from the 31st day of December of the year in which the taxes were levied, the Solicitor of the Receiver of Taxes, appointed by himself, and entirely independent of the City Solicitor, prepares and files liens against the properties upon which taxes are unpaid. For example: your committee found the Solicitor of the present Receiver, on their visit to his office to-day, actively engaged in preparing liens for taxes levied in 1864, and unpaid at this time. By reason of the long delay—six years—from the date of levy to the date of filing of the lien, and because of the careless manner in which many properties are assessed, and the unavoidably incomplete condition of the records in the Registry Bureau, it is found in many cases impossible to describe with the accuracy required by law the property to be liened; and the lien filed against it is void for informality.

We have been unable to find, from the records of the city, that any property has of late years been sold for unpaid taxes, and from the figures presented above it is apparent that any man desirous of evading the payment of taxes has full opportunity to do so successfully, provided he can keep the collector of outstanding taxes of his ward in a good humor, and provided he has no occasion to sell the property upon which the taxes are due; and the result is that the taxpayer who pays readily and willingly, not only pays his own fair proportion of the expenses of the city government, but from ten to twenty-five per cent. additional by reason of the dishonesty of his fellow-citizens.

The committee, in conclusion, say that "we desire to repeat that immediate action on the part of Councils looking to the collection of taxes is imperative, as it is the height of folly to levy a tax only sufficient for the expenses of the city and then to be forced to report at the close of the year that from $750,000 to $1,200,000 of the amount levied is still due, and the greater portion thereof uncollectable. Measures must be adopted to secure the collection of the amounts now outstanding and the amount to be levied, or else the levy about to be made must be made with sufficient margin to cover the possible non-collection of $1,250,000 of the taxes of 1870. If neither the one nor the other of these plans is adopted, we will be compelled to fund at the rate of more than $1,000,000 per annum for current expenses, the inevitable result of which is utter bankruptcy, and that in no very distant future."

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·06	MOON RISES	5·51
SUN SETS	4·33	HIGH WATER	1·36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Nov. 4
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 18
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York, via Bos.	Nov. 20
Holsatia	Havre	New York	Nov. 20
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Union	New York	Bremen	Dec. 2
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 2
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 2
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 2
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 4
Hen. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 4
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Stampede, Stratton, Mayaguez, J. Mason & Co.
Schr Niagara, Townsend, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Emily and Jennie, Hewitt, Mobile, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque B. Rogers, Crosby, 40 days from Dublin, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, 28 days from Port-au-Prince, with logwood to order—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Br. brig Globe, Spicer, 8 days from Hancock, Me., in ballast to Workman & Co.

Br. schr Alex. McKenzie, McKenzie, 9 days from Ragged Islands, with fish to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Providence, which arrived on Tuesday, is consigned to E. A. Souder & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 2.—Three boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Edward Lippincott, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Col. Donaldson, with lumber, for Camden, N. J.

Wyoming No. 40, with lumber to H. Croskey.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 1.—Nine barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

N. Streever, with hay, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 1.—Fourteen boats are ready to-night to leave for New York, coal laden, but no steamer is here to take them to Chesapeake City—probably storm-stayed.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 2.—The barges J. B. Taylor and Fall Brook, with coal, left for New York last night.

The Charles, with lumber, and Mary X., with sand, and 20 light barges, left for Baltimore this morning.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Almira, Gross, hence, at Antwerp 18th ult.

Ship Statsraad Breck, Niclason, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Ship Chancellor, Coffin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 17th ult.

Ship Castine, Wilson, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th ult.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 28th ult.

Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 30th ult.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, hence, at Richmond 30th ultimo.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Mershon, hence, at Boston 30th ultimo.

Barque William, Cole, hence for Rotterdam, was spoken 30th Oct. lat. 42, long. 48.

Barque Wm. Wilcox, Johnson, at Alicante 5th ult., to sail for Philadelphia next day.

Barque John Williamson, Robinson, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Holyhead (New Harbor), 18th ult.

Barque Mai, Hansen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 19th ult.

Barque Vision, Thorsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, for Philadelphia, sailed from Genoa 12th ult.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 24 days from Grand Turk, via Delaware Breakwater, at New York 30th ult.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 27th ult., with 350 tons phosphate rock.

Brig F. J. Merryman, Glover, cleared at Mobile 26th ult. for Bremen, with 833 bales cotton, weighing 416,934 pounds, valued at $103,309.

Schr Sophia Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 28th ult.

Schr Flight, hence, at Norwich 29th ult.

Schrs R. H. Wilson, Harris, and Lydia A. May, Baker, hence, at Providence 29th ult.

Schr Malvina Jane, Smith, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th ult.

Schr Lady Ellen, Somers, hence, at Newport P. M. 27th ult.

Schr Samuel L. Russell, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 26th ult.

Schr Elvia Davis, hence, at Boston 29th ult.

Schr J. W. Everman, Outten, hence, at Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs J. B. Van Dusen, Young; M. & E. Henderson, Price; Gettysburg, Corson; Annie May, May; Alexander Young, Young; A. Haley, Haley; and Clarabel, Parker, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr C. Melvin, Watts, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, hence, at Newburyport 29th ult.

Schr W. B. Thomas, for Philadelphia which started from Charleston to proceed to sea on Saturday, came to an anchor in the roads in consequence of head winds.

MISCELLANY.

The steamships Ontario and Erie, built two years ago for the Boston and Liverpool line, but which have been lying idle at the wharf nearly all the time since their construction, were sold by auction at Boston, 30th ult., for $256,217 each, and were purchased by Edward P. White, of the firm of White & Haskell, of New York. The original cost of both ships was $1,500,000.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 236

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 222 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wtf

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795·34	
On Fire Risks	164,905·95	
		$1,108,701·29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634·02
		$1,569,335·31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·39	
Fire Losses	94,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,626·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	64,687·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	52,397·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder, Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding, H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair, Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan, Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand, James B. M'Farland,
William C. Ludwig, Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal, Spencer M'Ilvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, A. B. Berger, "
George W. Bernadou, D. T. Morgan, "
William C. Houston,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, John P. White,
S. Morris Waln, Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason, Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 805 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long,
John A. Wright, S. Morris Waln, James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.

Organized April, 1868. 775 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following. All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms. Special advantages offered to Clergymen. A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·33.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston ErrInger,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

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LAURA KEENE'S
CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
DURING THE WEEK,
with new scenery and appointments, an adaptation of Molier's "La Maladie Imaginaire," comedy, in three acts, by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled
THE SAUCY HOUSEMAID.
LAURA KEENE as .... Toinette
as performed by her to crowded houses at Laura Keene's Theatre, New York.
Concluding with
A POPULAR COMEDIETTA,
Mr. Frank Mordaunt and Vining Bowers appearing.
SECOND CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY,
BOLD JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
PATRICE, PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW,
in preparation, with new scenery and effects.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.

The Management has much pleasure in announcing an engagement with the renowned Artiste,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will make her first appearance in Philadelphia in six years, on
MONDAY, December 6,
when will be presented the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
The Play will be presented with New and Appropriate Scenery, Appointments, etc. etc.
Miss BATEMAN will be supported by
MR. GEORGE JORDAN,
MISS VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
And the full strength of the Company. 11 29 5t
Chairs secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT ¾ to 8.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 2, will be produced the great dramatization of Mrs. H. B. Stowe's world-famed Novel,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY,
the intense power and exquisite pathos of which have secured for it a success unequalled in American dramatic annals, and invested it, in the popular regard, with perennial beauty and freshness.
In order to accommodate families, an
UNCLE TOM MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN ON SATURDAY.
Doors open at 1½, commence at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,
SINGLE LIFE.
Mrs. JOHN DREW as .... Miss Kitty Skylark
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with the Comic Drama of
OUR WIFE.
Messrs. Craig, Hemple, James, Miss Price, and Mrs. Stoddart.
MONDAY—THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—RITA PERCY, Great Statuesque Artiste, the Perfection of Art; MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA.
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THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
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An Extraordinary New Programme This Week.
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First Week—Burlesque 4—T—Thieves.
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Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c.

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OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Names of New Pupils should be entered BEFORE THE 15th OF DECEMBER. There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office,
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET. [12 1 14t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
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in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7¾. Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday at 3. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Society is now ready to receive subscriptions at office of the Secretary, 1102 CHESNUT St. 11 9 tuths12t

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13§

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SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The report of the Finance Committee of City Councils, based on the Controller's statement, contains a number of interesting and important suggestions. It appears that the municipal credit is not, after all, at such a low ebb as superficial observers are apt to consider it; and in view of the many defects of the present financial system, it is surprising that Philadelphia is not more hopelessly involved in debt.

The aggregate of the funded debt of the city on November 1, 1869, reaches the large sum of $44,797,096·34, which far exceeds the indebtedness of any other city on the continent, and would in former times have been considered an obligation of no mean importance by the whole nation. There are, however, so many legitimate offsets to this indebtedness in the shape of city loans in the Sinking Fund, loans unsold, stocks, railroad, water, and gas loans, and city property, that the real balance of indebtedness unrepresented by actual assets is set down at $12,304,274·13, which exceeds only by $750,000 the amount expended by the city for war purposes. Nevertheless, the interest on the entire bonded debt must be provided for annually, and it now reaches the large sum of $2,500,000, forming the largest item in the appropriations. The estimated receipts for 1870, from other sources than taxation, however, amount to $1,564,345, and a large portion of this is obtained from the property or investments which form a partial offset to the debt, so that in reality tax-payers are by no means compelled to bear the burden of the interest of the whole indebtedness. By prudent and energetic management and wise State and municipal legislation, these receipts from other sources than direct taxation could be greatly increased, and it would not be a very difficult task to swell them to an aggregate equal to the entire amount of interest payable by the city. The Commonwealth should surrender to the municipality some of the revenue which it now derives, especially that obtained from tavern licenses; the existing sources of city revenue should be made more productive; and all the important Row offices should be made to yield a municipal revenue, instead of enriching the partisan adventurers who habitually strive to extort from the public the largest possible amount of fees for poor service.

Philadelphia, unlike any other large American city, derives no considerable amount of revenue from taxes on personal property. For 1869, the entire valuation of "furniture, horses, and carriages" on which she can levy taxes, is set down at $7,992,235. If New York or Boston had acted on this system they would have been bankrupt long ago. They obtain every year, from taxation on personal property, nearly as much as they derive from taxation on real estate, and thus get immense sums from a source which is here unproductive. It is a grave question whether Philadelphia should forever be compelled to labor under so great a disadvantage as compared with other cities; and she will certainly be obliged to either fall far behind them in the extent of her modern improvements, to swell the volume of her indebtedness, or to impose extremely heavy rates of taxation on real estate, if she continues to rely on the latter as her principal source of revenue.

But the most startling statement of the Finance Committee is that even the provisions for the prompt collection of taxes on real estate are practically so defective that at this moment nearly six millions are due to the city from this source alone, a large portion of which, judging from past experience, will never be collected, mainly on account of the neglect or mismanagement of city officials! It is no wonder, under these circumstances, that repeated new loans are necessitated, that a large amount of warrants are outstanding, that the erection of new public buildings is indefinitely postponed, and that the city credit is impaired. We begin by restricting the sources of revenue, and end by neglecting the main reliance so grossly that a very large percentage of its legitimate yield is forever lost to the treasury. The Finance Committee, after a full consideration of the whole subject, giving facts and figures in detail, say:—

> "We have been unable to find, from the records of the city, that any property has of late years been sold for unpaid taxes, and from the figures presented above it is apparent that any man desirous of evading the payment of taxes has full opportunity to do so successfully, provided he can keep the collector of outstanding taxes of his ward in good humor, and provided he has no occasion to sell the property upon which the taxes are due; and the result is that the tax-payer who pays readily and willingly not only pays his own fair proportion of the expenses of the city government, but from ten to twenty to twenty-five per cent. additional by reason of the dishonesty of his fellow-citizens."

The mode of procedure by which the defalcations that at once impoverish the treasury and oppress honest tax-payers are facilitated far exceeds in iniquity the "how not to do it" process of the circumlocution office. It seems that liens against properties on which taxes have not been paid are not prepared until five years after the taxes are levied; that this duty is entrusted solely to the Solicitor of the Receiver of Taxes, who is responsible only to that official, and not to the city; and that the whole business is conducted in such a loose and careless manner that the liens become void for informality. During the five year interval ward collectors have power to collect the outstanding taxes by distraint, but their total failure to discharge this duty efficiently is fully proven by the following statement:—

	Taxes Outstanding Jan. 1, 1869.	Of which was collected in 1869 to Nov. 1.	Rate per cent.
1860 and prior	$1,148,541·26	....	....
1861	215,732·37	....	....
1862	202,747·73	....	....
1863	235,479·54	259·00	·11
1864	178,799·29	976·26	·546
1865	52,576·10	3,496·30	6·65
1866	869,816·00	9,455·77	1·084
1867	378,751·15	98,851·72	26 11
1868	974,544·80	190,641·66	19·54
	$4,256,808·24	$303,969·71	

To remedy this fearful evil or defect two plans are suggested by the Finance Committee, which we have not space to discuss in this article. That a remedy of some kind should speedily be found is manifest to every tax-payer and to all who are interested in the welfare and credit of the city, and we hope this subject will speedily receive from Councils and the Legislature the attention it deserves.

MILL ON THE COOLIE SYSTEM.

John Stuart Mill has written a letter to a gentleman of San Francisco giving his views on Chinese immigration into the United States as a problem of social and political economy. Mr. Mill admits the difficulties with which the subject is surrounded, and he thinks that Chinese immigration, if it attains great dimensions, must be economically injurious to the mass of the present population, and that it will undoubtedly reduce them to a lower stage of physical comfort and well-being. From this point of view Mr. Mill thinks that, on general principles, if this state of things were likely to continue, the exclusion of such immigrants would be justifiable, because only a temporary good would be done to the Chinese people by admitting a part of their surplus numbers, while a permanent harm would result to the more civilized and improved portion of mankind.

On the other hand, he contends that if the character and habits of the Chinese are susceptible of improvement, if every Chinese child were to be brought under the influences of the public school system of the United States, they might in time become a most valuable element of our population. So long as the Chinese do not come to the United States in families and settle, Mr. Mill is of the opinion that the evil results that many fear can scarcely become so important as to require forcible measures for their exclusion.

Mr. Mill urges strongly, however, the necessity for stringent laws against introducing Chinese immigrants as coolies, under contracts binding them to the service of particular persons. The coolie system, he asserts, is nothing more than a form of slavery, and that if a prohibition is put upon it, no other mode of immigration is likely to reach such dimensions as to compete very injuriously with American labor.

The Chinese question is coming before the public plainer and plainer every day as a source of difficulty in the not very far distant future, and it is the duty of the American people to examine it carefully and impartially from all points of view. The opinions of such a dispassionate thinker and such an able political economist as John Stuart Mill are of value in arriving at a right understanding of the subject, and the sound, practical common sense that he brings to its discussion will commend his argument to thoughtful men in this country, who are now endeavoring to calculate the influences that will be exerted on our future destiny by the swarm of Asiatics who seem disposed to seek our shores.

THE STAFF AND LINE DIFFICULTY.

The Board of Naval Officers, convened by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to settle the differences between the line and the staff, has adjourned without having accomplished anything. This will surprise no one who has any acquaintance with the subject in dispute, as it was scarcely within the range of possibility that any satisfactory understanding could be arrived at by such a method as this. The line officers have nothing to lose and nothing to gain in the controversy, and they are only interested in preserving their own supremacy in all respects by crushing out the pretensions of the staff. Any compromise, therefore, that might be effected would be to the disadvantage of the staff, and as they have not asked for anything more than they are justly entitled to, it is perfectly proper that they should refuse to accept less. The advancement of the staff cannot injure the line in the least, and that it will wound their pride of place is of very little consequence to the nation, which is interested only in having the navy maintained at the highest state of efficiency, and in giving to every officer and man in the service all the rights and privileges that he can justly claim, and that will serve to make him contented with his position. It now remains for Congress to take up this dispute between the two branches of the naval service, and settle it finally by defining exactly what the duties, responsibilities, rank, emoluments and rights of each officer are, so that there will be no occasion for future contention and no excuse for tyranny on the part of those who are entrusted with military command.

Wendell Phillips is still in bad temper. In fact, if we should discover that Wendell were in anything but a bad temper we should feel alarmed about his health, and lay his unusual sweetness to a sense of approaching dissolution and a desire to make his peace with his fellow-men as a preliminary to a peace-making of even greater import. Among other causes for Wendell's latest scolding is the discovery by him that the war has not ended, but, on the contrary, has just begun. As the great majority of the people will persist in believing the opposite, Wendell of course lashes himself into a fury about it, and, imagining everybody else to be in a fury, likens the Southern people to a bull-dog, and challenges them to combat. Wendell has encountered so many bull-dogs in his time that this last round will not attract much attention.

The Question of Caste.—Last evening, Senator Sumner achieved one of his greatest oratorical triumphs at the Academy of Music, which was filled to suffocation to listen to his lecture on "The Question of Caste." Mr. Sumner's long association with the anti-slavery cause, and his careful study of the laws and customs which have borne oppressively upon a certain class of our population, qualify him especially for an impartial and thorough discussion of this subject. It is needless to say that his lecture was not less a complete summary of the important question, than a forcible presentation of his own peculiar views upon it. To-morrow evening the Rev. Robert Collyer will appear. Subject—"Clear Grit."

Brownlow has gone over to the Democracy, to all intents and purposes. We wish the unterrified much joy over their new acquisition, and hope they will at last see the gross injustice of which they have been guilty in the past in characterizing the ex-gubernatorial parson of Tennessee as a ranting demagogue and first-class hypocrite.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ TO COUNTERACT

an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

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Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.
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And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 35.

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Chesterfields............$12·50
Pants.................... 5·00
Vests.................... 2·50
Whole suit........... 20·00
And all grades from $20 to 60.
Handsome Dress Suits.
All black..............$25 to 65
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Swallow-Tail Dress Coats.
Black Cloth..........$16 to 40
Blue Cloth........... 25 to 35
Boys' Jacket.............4·50
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Whole suit.............$8·00
And all grades up to $20
Metropolitan Suits from $10 to 26.
Youths' Chesterfields from $10 to 20.

The list embraces only a small portion of our stock, but gives an idea of what buyers can do, and demonstrates that

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GENTS', YOUTHS', AND CHILDREN'S
READY-MADE CLOTHING
can be sold and are being sold by us
VERY MUCH
CHEAPER
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JOHN WANAMAKER.
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☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"Circumstances."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"Habit."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"The Woman Question,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for these Lectures for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. Reserved Seats in Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. 12 2 3t

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TO BE HELD IN
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COMMENCING DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M.,
AND CLOSING DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.
Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair. 12 2

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3,
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.,
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DeCORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission..............................50 cents
Reserved seats.........................75 cents
Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
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Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 30tf

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☞ POST OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 2, 1869.
Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, per Steamer CITY OF BRUSSELS, will close at this office, FRIDAY, December 3, at 5 P. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

☞ PROFESSOR BLOT
will commence a Course of
LECTURES ON COOKERY,
THURSDAY, Dec. 2, at 11 A. M.,
in the ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
Terms for the Course of Seven Lectures, $4.
Single Lecture, 75c. Tickets at the hall. 11 30 tf

☞ FESTIVAL AT LUTHERBAUM CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, THURSDAY EVENING, December 2. Tickets, 50 cents, refreshments included. 12 1 2t*

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GRAPES.
650 KEGS
White Almeria Grapes,
In Pretty Bunches,
Only 40 Cents Per Pound,

Choice Fruits, Almonds, Etc.

LARGE FRESH RAISINS, IN LARGE AND SMALL BOXES,
PAPER SHELL ALMONDS,
CHOICE LAYER FIGS. ALSO, LARGE FIGS AND PRUNES, IN SMALL, FANCY BOXES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS,
CHOICE PRUNES, BY THE POUND,
PRUNELLOS, IN SMALL BOXES,
ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL,
CITRON AND CURRANTS,
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES,
LADY APPLES,
BELLFLOWER APPLES,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FRESH DUCHESS PEARS,
WHITE HEATH PEACHES,
PRESERVED PEACHES,
QUINCES, PINEAPPLES,
OX-HEART CHERRIES,
STRAWBERRIES, CRAB APPLES,
BLACKBERRIES, SICKEL PEARS,
JELLIES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
FRENCH APRICOTS,
PICKLES AND SAUCES,
OLIVES AND CAPERS.

Chocolate, Broma, and Cocoa.

CHEESE.

STILTON, CHEDDAR, EDAM,
ROQUEFORT, PARMESAN,
PINEAPPLE, GRUYERE,
YOUNG AMERICA,
IMITATION ENGLISH, and
CREAM CHEESE.

Potted Game, Meats, Etc.

FRENCH PEAS, TRUFFLES,
MUSHROOMS, SARDINES,
PATES DE FOIE GRAS,
PRAIRIE GAME.

Canned Corn and Tomatoes.

Cordials.

CHARTREUSE, GREEN AND YELLOW,
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINS,
ANISETTE, CURACOA,
MARISCHINO, ABSINTHE,
CACAO DE LA VANILLA.

Champagnes.

ERNEST IRROY & CO.'S,
L. ROEDERER,
WIDOW CLICQUOT,
MOET & CHANDON,
G. H. MUMM.
CARTE D'OR,
RUINART,
HEIDSIECK & CO.,
PIPER HEIDSIECK,
SPARKLING HOCK,
SPARKLING CATAWBA,
GOLDEN WEDDING.

CLARET, SHERRY, Etc.

THE FINEST CLARETS,
GERMAN RHINE WINES,
SHERRY AMONTILLADO,
SHERRY, RICH FLAVOR,
PALE SHERRY,
BROWN SHERRY,
MADEIRA WINE.
PORT WINE, VERY OLD AND RICH, VINTAGES OF 1825, 1830, 1847, and 1865.

California Wines.

CALIFORNIA PORT, ANGELICA, MUSCATELL HOCK, CHAMPAGNE.

Fine Cigars.

GENUINE IMPORTED PARTAGAS, CABANAS, MURIAS, UPMAN'S, FROM LARGE REGALIA TO THE LITTLE OPERA; MARIANA RITA OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; KEY WEST MANUFACTURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

We have the largest stock, the greatest variety, and sell at the Lowest Prices. An examination of our Goods is all we ask to insure sales.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S.W. Corner Broad and Walnut,
11 8p PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

Respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that for THIRTY DAYS they will offer their ENTIRE STOCK of CHOICE AND FINE GOODS at such a reduction as will insure a QUICK SALE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is invited to the following lines of goods, among which are our NEW IMPORTATIONS, MANY NOVELTIES, and some of the finest qualities made, being expressly imported for the HOLIDAYS.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE NAPKINS, IN ALL SIZES.
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINENS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.
PARIS TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
RICH AND ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS.
RICH SATIN CURTAIN MATERIALS.
BRIDAL MARSEILLES QUILTS; EX POSITION DO. DO.
FINE HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

Together with a large and general stock of

WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DOMESTIC MUSLINS, ETC. ETC. ETC. 12 2 thstt

CLOTHING.

CONSIDERABLE CHANCE
FOR
Choosing Choice Clothes!

CLOTHING, the choicest by far in town!
Prices of Clothing all marked down.
Clothes for the coldest winter day;
Plenty to choose from—little to pay.

CLOTHES in the highest style of art;
Clothing perfect in every part;
Clothing in which each man and lad
Can be happily, cheaply, and warmly clad.

CLOTHES of which nobody need be afraid,
Made to order, or ready-made;
Waiting your pleasure, in mammoth piles;
Every description of choicest styles.

CLOTHING ready to put right on;
Clothing for every father and son.
Clothing that ROCKHILL & WILSON make,
Fast as the public come and take.

COME! CHOOSE CHOICE, CHEAP CLOTHES!
OF THE CELEBRATED CUT
OF THE
Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 9 25stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

GLOVES, ETC.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.

A HALF DOZEN OR A DOZEN PAIRS OF
KID GLOVES,

We will sell until December 24, KID GLOVES by the half dozen or dozen pairs of the SAME size, at the following LOW PRICES, INCLUDING THE BOX.

Half dozen pairs "Joseph," for $5·00.
Half dozen pairs "La Belle," for $6·75.
Half dozen pairs "Jouvin," for $8 50.
Half dozen pairs "Bartley," for $10·00.

We have made these prices SO LOW as to insure the IMMEDIATE SALE of the balance of this season's importation

Of all brands, About 950 Dozens,
PRIOR TO BALANCING OUR FOREIGN ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—The above assortments include white, opera or party colors, black and colors, each half dozen in a neat box (which is included at the above price. [12 2 thtutf] A. & J. B. B.

A. J. LANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET.
Also, No. 100 FULTON AVENUE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Such as all the
NEW STYLES OF EMBROIDERIES,
CHAIRS, TOWEL RACKS, FOOT RESTS.
Also, a full line of
PAPER EMBROIDERED PATTERNS,
WORSTED SILK, BEADS, ETC.
MONOGRAMS DRAWN TO ORDER. 12 2 thsmwim

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH
IN
DRY GOODS.
EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND CLOSING SALE
OF
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains
IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would invite the attention of Buyers to their stock of
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
Pure Silk, best imported, from 28 to 40 inches wide
Velveteens, Silk Finish,
AT LOW PRICES.
Fashionable Silk Plushes,
BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, SCARLET, WHITE, AND PURPLE
Ladies' Cloakings.
BLACK CARACULLA, OR DOG SKIN.
ASTRACHANS, IN BLACK AND WHITE.
SCARLET AND WHITE CARACULLAS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS.
BLUE, WHITE, AND SCARLET CLOTHS.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 13 tuths3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
Has now open his Fall and Winter importation of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
BLACK CARACULLA.
ASTRACHANS, in Black and White.
SEAL SKINS.
VELVET BEAVERS, in all colors.
FANCY CLOTHS, for Opera Cloaks.
9 115p] SILK PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 9 18 5p

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the comedy of *The Saucy Housemaid* will be performed this evening, to be followed by an amusing comedietta.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be presented this evening.

On Monday Miss Bateman will appear as "Mary Warner."

AT THE ARCH Buckstone's comedy of *Single Life* and the comic drama of *Our Wife* will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a first-rate minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of attractions will be offered this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ will perform some of his most wonderful magical feats this evening at the Assembly Building.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh's next "star" will be Rev. Robert Collyer, D. D., who will discourse at the Academy of Music on Friday evening on "Clear Grit." Mr. Collyer has the reputation of being an eloquent orator and a fine humorist. His discourse will undoubtedly be entertaining and instructive.

Mr. Pugh announces as an additional attraction a "Young Folks' Series" of lectures in the afternoons for the benefit of the juvenile portion of the community. This series will be delivered by the celebrated African explorer, Paul B. Du Chaillu. The subjects will be "Under the Equator," on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11; "Among the Cannibals" on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 15; and "Lost in the Jungles" on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 18. These lectures will be illustrated by immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other interesting objects. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear during one of his lectures in the identical costume worn by him during his travels.

The price of tickets, with reserved seats, for the series, will be $1; single admission, 25 cents; with reserved seat, 50 cents.

Tickets may be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, on and after Monday next.

PROFESSOR BLOT commenced a series of lectures on cookery this morning at 11 o'clock, at the Assembly Building.

Bank Robberies.

The National Bank of Port Jervis was robbed on Tuesday last; the thieves broke open one of "Herring's" best fire and burglar-proof safes, and captured $50,000 in good, available funds. They went through the "thief-proof safe" as though it had been made of paper.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR LARGE DAILY SALES *are conclusive evidence that the public have confidence in our ability and intentions to sell*

CLOTHING AT LOWER PRICES *at all times than any one else in Philadelphia, no matter what pretexts may be assigned for, or what necessity may compel the*

SACRIFICING OF GOODS *elsewhere. Our stock is better in all respects than any stock of Ready-made Clothing in Philadelphia. We guarantee*

FULL PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS *in any purchase made of us, and will take back goods and refund money in all cases of dissatisfaction with a purchase made.*

HALF-WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARR'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL,
LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

IT ASTOUNDS EVERYBODY that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, grey, or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless—yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known, in imparting rich shades of color to grey hair.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—
Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

THIS IS A GOOD TIME TO BUY
GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

☞ *The great pressure of the past three weeks* ☜
☞ *enables us to manufacture cheaper than* ☜
☞ *people have any idea of. We have an enor-* ☜
☞ *mous stock, and are selling it rapidly, because* ☜
☞ *of its superior finish and marvellously mode-* ☜
☞ *rate prices. Our counters are replenished* ☜
☞ *daily with*

FALL OVERCOATS,
CHESTERFIELDS,
STREET JACKETS,
SHORT SACKS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS,
HEAVY OVERCOATS,
BOYS' SUITS OF EVERY KIND.

☞ *Come and see them.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

BEVENS.—On the morning of the 30th ultimo, GUSSIE F., daughter of Augustus F. and Martha M. Bevens, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 537 N. Eleventh street, on Friday, the 3d instant, at 1 o'clock.

LEWIS.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. SARAH LEWIS, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1324 S. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon, December 5, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

MEAD.—November 30, 1869, at the residence of her son, John O. Mead, Mrs. BETSY MEAD, relict of the late John Mead. Interment at Manchester, Conn. (Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.)

OZIAS.—On Monday, the 29th ultimo, JOHN OZIAS, formerly of Germantown, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1731 N. Eleventh street, on Friday afternoon, December 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS.—
Closing out below the cost of importation our entire stock of Fall and Winter Second Mourning Poplins, Mohairs, Alpacas, Mousselines, Plaids, Robes, etc.
BESSON & SON,
12 2 6t No. 918 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.

We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.

EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 lmrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES,
FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 125 PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Invite attention to their stock of
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,
FLOUR, FRUITS,
And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a
Family Grocery Store,
Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 2 thstu1m

They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST.
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 lmrp REEVES & PARVIN.

DR. SCHENCK'S
GREAT REMEDIES
WILL NOT ONLY
CURE CONSUMPTION,
BUT THEY WILL PREVENT IT.

When I assert that Consumption can be cured, I mean precisely what I say. It would be superlative folly on my part to argue that a lung once totally destroyed could be restored again. To do this would require powers equal to those by which miracles were performed. I assume no such untenable ground, but I do boldly declare that many of the cases of Consumption pronounced hopeless and incurable by the faculty can be, as mine was—cured. In the course of many years, over a very extended practice, I have frequently had opportunities of verifying the truthfulness of this assertion.

Patients have applied to me for relief when physicians and friends had abandoned all hope, and though not always successful, it has been my fortunate lot to rescue many such from what appeared to be inevitable death.

Patients have been brought to me who were afflicted with violent racking coughs, heavy and exhausting night-sweats, chills that crept over the body and enervated it, and depressed the mental faculties; with frames that were emaciated and weakened down almost to absolute prostration, with cheeks on which the hectic fever was always visible; with digestive organs impaired, and unable to perform their natural functions properly; with loss of appetite and voice, all unfailingly indicating the presence of deep-seated wasting disease. Persons thus afflicted, and pronounced by their medical advisers to be in the last hopeless stage of Consumption; as indeed they were, have sought my counsel and my remedies. They were pitiable sights, enough to awaken the deepest sympathies of all who saw them.

Friends regarded them with mournful solicitude, and the stranger as he passed them would involuntarily exclaim:—"Alas! poor creature, he is not long for this world." For such far gone patients I have frequently been called upon to prescribe. When all other so-called remedies had failed to check the onward march of the fell destroyer, then SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP were called for, and it is a heartfelt satisfaction to me to know that their help was not always sought in vain. If there be those who have doubts in regard to these statements, let them read the convincing testimonials in my *new pamphlet for 1870*, just published, and furnished without charge to all who make application for it. In those testimonials will be found the convincing statements of prominent ladies and gentlemen who, when all other medicines had failed to prove efficacious, had

THE COURAGE

to try Schenck's remedies, and whose faith and courage were rewarded by a

PERMANENT CURE.

Some of these desperate cases, it is true, were not cured, but they were those who applied for help when human help was unavailing, and nothing short of a miracle could have wrested them from the grasp of death. Read the

UNANSWERABLE TESTIMONY

of T. S. Sheldon, of New York, page 23 of my new pamphlet; of Mrs. Lanning, of Philadelphia, on same page; and of Mrs. Charles Neill, of New York, on the succeeding page, as well as the many others that precede and follow them, and then ask yourself whether

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED,

or whether, as so many prominent medical men have boldly declared, it is incurable?

Reader, let the fact be indelibly impressed upon your mind that Consumption is

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE.

It does not attack the system openly and boldly, but makes its advances by stealthy and insidious, but none the less certain, steps. Having

SELECTED ITS VICTIM,

it pursues him with relentless hostility to the grave, unless such remedies are resorted to as will serve to check its destructive career. How few there are who can be made to believe that they are consumptive until racking cough, prostrating hemorrhages, emaciated frame, hectic cheeks, wasted strength, lost appetite, and clammy night sweats declare by tokens too plain to be misunderstood that Consumption has laid fast hold and secured a firm foothold, which it is determined to maintain to the last gasp of the unhappy sufferer! Its approaches are quiet and almost imperceptible; but they are steady and sure, notwithstanding. Step by step it makes itself way into the system, and it is only when it has secured full and complete possession that, throwing off its disguises, it presents itself in all its

FEARFUL TRUTHFULNESS.

If people would but for a moment reflect—if they would but endeavor to obtain a more thorough knowledge of their own physical system, and would pay close attention to its wants and requirements, how much less fearful and extensive would be the prevalence of

PULMONARY DISEASE!

But the majority of people will not give this important subject more than a mere passing thought, and sometimes even not that. "KNOW THYSELF" is an ancient axiom which should be deeply impressed upon every man and woman's heart, not merely in regard to the spiritual but to the physical nature also. How few there are, comparatively speaking, who have anything like a proper conception of either, and yet how vitally important it is that we should be familiar with both! Occasionally an individual is met with who has studied the wonderful construction of the human body, and who is familiar with not merely the location of the various organs, but with their functions also. Such persons, unless they are absolutely indifferent to their health and happiness, give heed to the warnings that nature gives. The short, hacking cough, one of the positive

PRECURSORS OF CONSUMPTION,

instead of being regarded as a matter of trivial importance, becomes with them a subject of serious concern. They contrast its characteristics with those of the cough that results from a slight or even a severe cold, and their familiarity with the subject enables them to detect the marked difference, and unless they are reckless of the sad consequences, they at once

SEEK FOR A REMEDY,

and where this is done, as it always should be, in the incipient stages of Consumption, promptly and judiciously, the evil is almost certain to be averted. This should be the course pursued by those who have

NATURALLY WEAK BREASTS,

who are liable, as people say, "To take cold easily," and whose physical conformation indicates a tendency to

PULMONARY DISEASE.

Were this matter attended to as it should be, nine-tenths of the cases of consumption would be obviated, and this scourge of the American people be shorn of its terrors.

ATTEND TO THAT COUGH,

and note its progress. If it is dry and hacking, if the secretions of the mouth and throat are partially suspended, and the mucous membrane becomes swollen, its color redder than natural, and its sensibilities partially deadened, it is time to adopt precautions for its removal. As the cough progresses in severity, if there is a tendency to chilliness, and generally more or less fever, difficulty of breathing, a painful sense of oppression on the chest, continuous thirst, and a light coating of the tongue, rest assured of the fact that you

HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE.

When such a cough sets in, let it be your first object to remove it. Do not permit it to continue its course unchecked. You may recover without the use of medicines, but in this country the chances are that you will not, and this apparently trifling cough may carry you

TO THE GRAVE.

In such cases those who will can always find a safe and sure remedy. Use *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* regularly in moderate doses, and a box of *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* in connection with the Syrup. Use the Pills freely, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred

THE COUGH WILL BE REMOVED.

Hundreds and thousands have tried these remedies and to-day are living, healthy witnesses of their efficacy. Columns could be filled with testimonials of

THE WONDERFUL CURES

performed by them. But this would be unnecessary. Be advised in time, and see to it that the golden opportunity is not frittered away, and that the disease which is annually sweeping thousands to a

PREMATURE GRAVE

does not obtain such a foothold as will render its eradication almost or absolutely an impossibility. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A cough that is fully removed by the use of *Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup* and *Schenck's Mandrake Liver Pills* will not, unless the individual is totally reckless and indifferent to his or her health, ever return, or at least not speedily, for the reason that the action of these thoroughly-tested medicines leaves the system in a condition which almost

BIDS DEFIANCE TO DISEASE.

They fortify it by bringing the stomach and liver into such a perfectly healthy condition that the attacks of disease become powerless. Such are their peculiar merits, and it is upon these merits they are offered to those who are suffering from incipient pulmonary attacks. Try them, and *satisfy yourselves*; thousands have done so before you, and thousands are doing so to-day.

MAMMOTH SALE.

Four Hundred Thousand ($400,000) Dollars' Worth
WINTER CLOTHING
At Such Prices as shall insure an
IMMEDIATE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 1, 1869,
There was commenced
AT THE
GREAT OAK HALL } BUILDINGS,
Sixth and Market Streets
A GRAND CLOTHING SALE,
In every respect a Duplicate of the
Great Executor's Sale held there one year ago,
At which the People well Remember they secured the
Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

In the manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations—amounting, to the present time, for Fall Trade, to about

$400,000·00,

Leaving us Four Hundred Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments, of every description, made up with the utmost care, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year. Hence we are determined, at all hazards, to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.
WE OFFER, THEN, OUR ENTIRE STOCK
At Prices as Low as those prevailing at the
GREAT SALE
Last Fall, bringing some Prices far below the Cost of Manufacturing.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

We have the Largest and Best Assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING to be found in the city, all of which is now for sale at GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO FIT OUT THE CHILDREN.

Sale Commenced Wednesday, December 1.

Store opens early, and closes late. About SEVENTY-FIVE SALESMEN will be in attendance. Prompt and polite attention will be given to all. No customer will be unsupplied, if any Reasonable Accommodation of Prices will induce him to buy.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTE.—Our Stock is already arranged, and those who desire to anticipate the sale, are at liberty to call on and after Saturday November 27.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR
LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 lmrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

We are daily receiving from the present large Auction Sales in New York, Fine Foreign Woollens at less than one half their value.

Black Beavers at $2·50.
Black Beavers, very good, at $3·00.
Black Beavers, fine, at $3·50.
Black Beavers, finer, at $4·00.
Black Beavers, much finer, at $4·50.
Black Beavers, very fine, at $5·00.
Black Beavers, finest, at $5·50.

Chinchillas, Blue Beavers, Caracullas, Astrachans, Waterproofs, Velveteens, Etc.

50 pieces All-wool Cassimeres at			85c.
50	"	"	90c.
50	"	"	95c.
150	"	"	$1·00.

Plaid Cassimeres, Meltons, Fur Beavers, and all the novelties for Gentlemen's Wear.

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11 5stuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

IMPORTANT
GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT
T. L. Jacobs & Co.'s,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,

a large and well-selected stock of red and white Shaker Flannel, Merino, and Canton Flannel Undershirts and Drawers, British super-stout Half Hose, Fine Dress Shirts for men and boys, Collars, Ties, Cravats, and Bows, and a general and complete assortment of Furnishing Goods of superior quality, at the lowest rates. Every article warranted to be as represented, and straightforward, fair dealing carefully adhered to. 11 17 2mrp

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
8 4 thstu6 R. S. EARLEY.

FOR THE LADIES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES.
Party and Evening Dresses
Made and Trimmed from French and English Fashion Plates.
Fancy Costumes
FOR MASQUERADES, BALLS, ETC.,
Made to order in 48 hours' notice, at
MAXWELL'S
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PAPER PATTERN
AND
DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
SOUTHEAST CORNER [11 20 stuth3t
CHESNUT AND ELEVENTH STS.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 3t

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W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE,
(TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

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BARTRAM & FANTON'S
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE MOST DURABLE, THE LIGHTEST
AND WILL PERFORM THE GREATEST
RANGE OF WORK IN THE MOST
SATISFACTORY MANNER.
SOLD AT $10 CASH, BALANCE $5 PER MONTH,
Or special discount for cash down; rented $1 per month
Also exchanged. Do not fail to examine them at
No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
11 27 stuth18trp WM. T. HOPKINS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & SOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m6p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.

650 KEGS
In Beautiful Clusters,
AT 40 CENTS PER POUND.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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LUSCIOUS WHITE GRAPES,
IN 25 POUND KEGS,
Nicely packed in cork cuttings, so that persons can keep them for use all winter.
SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE BY THE KEG,
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MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
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ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $10 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price,
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. [11 10rp

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.
DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 lmrp No. 1113 MARKET Street.

A TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Things and Places Seen by the Way, and the Great Place Seen at the End of the Journey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—It was Secretary Boutwell, I believe, who suggested that Andy Johnson, that irrepressible culprit, be got rid of by being rammed into a loaded mortar and shot upwards from the earth, that was tired of him, through a vacant hole in the sky to some undiscovered land beyond. The sensation of going to sleep in Philadelphia and waking up at or near Pittsburg reminds me of Boutwell's illustration. But, after all, the Governor was a plagiarist. I remember reading an article in one of the earlier numbers of *Harper's Magazine*, entitled "Adventures in Skitland," in which this was the final punishment of a poor fellow who suddenly tumbled into Skitland through a hole he had been digging in his garden. After many curious and interesting adventures, he was condemned for some transgression against the laws of Skitland to be transported back to the earth from whence he came, and was accordingly rammed into a mortar and shot through the identical hole he had made in his own garden, and through which the light had penetrated to Skitland, much to his own satisfaction and relief, and this reader, also, no doubt, who are tired of the long preface. To enter one of the handsome silver palace cars of the Central Transportation Company at West Philadelphia, and there lay in the arms of Morpheus (or anybody else), totally unconscious of the surrounding world until the hoarse voice of the guard yells out "Pittsburg," far surpasses in wonder any of the fabled tales of the Arabian Nights. What, indeed, are the wonders of Aladdin's lamp compared to the light of modern material science as illustrated by the steam engine? As newspaper men do not often have an opportunity to go so far away from work as Chicago, I placed myself under the guidance of a friend who was going on the same journey, and who gave me the assurance of being "an old traveller" who knew all the ropes, and more too! as he very knowingly and suggestively remarked.

The Sleeping-Car.

By his advice I took an upper berth in a sleeping-car. Now upper berths have certain natural advantages not to be disputed, although I remarked that the "old traveller" selected for himself the lower one beneath me. In case of any defect in the tackling—tackling is a marine word, not, however, so very inappropriate in this connection as the reader may imagine, as the noise made by the locomotive as it drags the wheels around through the air is not unlike the throbbing of a steamer's paddle-wheel through the sea. But as I have already said, in case the tackling should give way and the upper berth suddenly collapse, the occupant has the advantage, being on top, while the old traveller in the lower one stands an A No. 1 chance of waking up dead, as Handy Andy would say. But upper berths have also disadvantages, among which are the nice little currents of cool air coming up on one's back through the window openings, whilst your face is being peppered with the fine dust from the locomotive through the ventilators overhead. But these are small matters, which the old traveller didn't find annoying to him in his lower berth, and which, by the way, do not exist in the *new* palace cars. It requires some practice to accomplish sleep while the cars are in motion. I did not get much of it on my journey to Pittsburg, but before I reached Chicago I became so used to it that when I went to my hotel I felt like the boy who had just returned from a runaway sea voyage and couldn't sleep until his sister went outside the house and threw water up against his window panes, to remind him of the "bloody waves dashing up against the bloody windows, you know." Leaving West Philadelphia at 8 P. M., the sleeper passes through Altoona in the early morning, and climbs the Alleghenies unconscious of the wonders and beauties of the surrounding scenery; but as he descends the mountains from Gallatzin to the head waters of the Conemaugh, the sun commences to kiss the hills, and as its rays glance down the mountain side, the forest trees covered with frosted snow glisten and sparkle in the sunbeams like the precious gems of the fabled Valley of Golconda. But I did not sleep. I hoisted the latticed window, and looked out into the night. I saw great fires lighting up the mountain side, and the coke-burners, weird toilers of the night, like so many fiends feeding fuel to the blazing furnaces. I saw great jets of flame shoot out into the sombre night from tall chimneys of great iron furnaces, and ever and anon a furnace door would open, and the blazing, blinding, roaring light revealed the figure of some brawny son of Vulcan stirring up the molten metal within. Away out of sight in an instant, into the sombre grey of the early dawn. The fields, covered with a thin coating of snow and frost, look for all the world like the grass in stereoscopic pictures. Nature is commencing to put on its winter coat. As the Western trains whiz by, the snow-coated coals look like lumps of lime. About this time the tardy sleepers commence to turn out and make their toilet preparatory to breakfast. To make one's toilet in a sleeping car is, under some circumstances, an ungraceful and unenviable task. The unexpected manner in which the car suddenly twists round a short curve generally interferes with the mathematical correctness of parting one's hair, or in keeping a toothbrush in one's mouth. The circumlocutory motion is so sudden that one finds himself rubbing the skin off his nose before he is aware of the fact that the toothbrush is out of his mouth. The old traveller told me he had known ladies to be thrown right into his arms, and *more too!* by a sudden lurch of the car; but no such luck happened to me. I was pitched into the arms of a Western giant, bearded like a pard, who unceremoniously executed a nice carom by boosting me up against the other end of the car. But these little annoyances, like all other mundane affairs, have an end, and are quite forgotten when the train arrives at a small hamlet called Derry, forty-six miles from Pittsburg, where, for the small sum of fifteen cents, one can gorge himself with whatever he can reach for five minutes.

"Tea or coffee, sir?" cries the maiden of fifty summers.

"Coffee, Miss, if you please."

Oh! shades of Kingsley and the Continental cafe! Did I say coffee? Ah, yes! Nothing but the aching void within reconciled me to the base falsehood of the old traveller who told me we could get a *nice* cup of coffee at Derry. Farewell, Derry! farewell!—may I never look upon your like again. The passengers who did not get out seemed (I fancied) to give us a quizzical look as we sheepishly returned to our seats. But the muddy coffee and slippery-elm ham of Derry are also forgotten as the train shoots into the splendid Union Depot at Pittsburg.

A Few Words About Pittsburg.

This, the second city of Pennsylvania, does not increase as rapidly in area and population as other cities west of it, but its progress is substantial, as its hissing furnaces, belching chimneys, and brawny, grimy toilers indicate. Environed on every side by lofty hills, and divided by the waters of the Monongahela, the Allegheny, and the Ohio rivers, it cannot expand like the cities of the plains beyond, but necessity is already climbing its hills, and their terraced sides are giving the most substantial evidence of the material progress of the Iron City. It supports one good legitimate temple of the drama—the Opera House—which, by-the-way, is under the management of a young Philadelphian, whom many of your readers will remember as a young lawyer of great promise before the war—Matthew W. Canning. He has made an active, enterprising, and successful manager, and among his announcements for the winter season are Edwin Forrest, John Brougham, Edwin Booth, Barney Williams, Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Mr. Chanfrau, and the Richings opera troupe. The railroads entering and diverging from Pittsburg extend in every direction. Besides the Pennsylvania Central there are the Allegheny Valley to the oil regions; the Western Pennsylvania to Blairsville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburg and Erie; the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago; the Cleveland and Pittsburg; the Pittsburg and Steubenville and Cincinnati; the Chartiers Valley, and the Pittsburg and Connellsville, which will soon give Pittsburg railroad connection with Baltimore.

Western Officials.

One cannot help observing here the difference between officials in the West and those east of the Hudson. Here every stranger is treated with courtesy, even if the favor he seeks cannot be granted. Your correspondent feels indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Mullins, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and Mr. James Stephenson, Assistant Superintendent Central Tansportation Company, at Pittsburg. Whilst speaking of the latter, I may as well give your readers some idea of the cars of this company and their expense. The elegant silver palace cars used to convey travellers from New York to Chicago via Philadelphia, over the Pennsylvania and Fort Wayne roads, do not belong to either of these corporations, but to the Central Transportation Company, who pay for the privilege of running them over the road. The cars are about 58 feet in length, and contain only 24 berths. They are fitted up and furnished in the most luxurious manner, at a cost of over $12,000 each. It costs about $1000 per year to keep them in repair, and the ordinary lifetime of such a car is not over eight years. It takes six days to make a round trip. So the reader will perceive that five dollars from New York to Chicago is a moderate compensation for the outlay. The company are building two cars now which, it is said, will surpass anything ever seen either in this country or abroad, the cost of each being about $40,000.

Pittsburg to Chicago.

The ride from the city of smoke to the city of the plain is somewhat different to the tourist than that from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, though it is all one to the sleeper in the palace car. Leaving Pittsburg at 2·15 P. M. (Columbus time, which means 2·27 P. M. Pittsburg time), one takes supper at Altoona, Ohio, 84 miles distant, and a good square meal for 75 cents, with twenty minutes to masticate your food; and at Plymouth, Indiana, 384 miles, for breakfast at the same price, with same time to eat in. The old traveller gave me a hint not to be alarmed at the pretended starting shrieks of the locomotive, but to keep one eye on the conductor. Between keeping one eye on the conductor and the other on the surrounding grub I came very near getting cross-eyed, losing a square meal and *more too!* But I've got used to it now and *more too!* Entering Chicago by rail, one is struck first with the broad expanse of prairie as level as a billiard table and extending as far as the eye can see down toward St. Louis, and next the immense quantities of lumber piled up in the yards lining the banks of the Chicago river, and the route through which the railroad enters the city. The same crowd of vociferous hackmen one meets in New York and Philadelphia also greets your arrival here. I suggest a hackmen's chorus for Offenbach's next opera, and charge him nothing, for the idea. Following the old traveller I avoided the hacks by going out a side door and took a six-cent ride in a horse car into the heart of

Chicago.

Oh, wonderful city of the plain! Is it a big thing? Yes, it is a big thing and *more too!* Every street is as wide as Broadway and laid with Nicolson pavement. Wooden carriage-ways I like, but I do not fancy wooden sidewalks. But Chicago is rapidly transforming itself from wood into stone. Flag pavements are laid now in the business part of the city, and immense stone blocks of buildings are going up in every direction. One who has not visited Chicago cannot help wondering at its rapid progress in population, commerce, and wealth—its sudden jump, in a little more than a decade, from a few thousand souls to 300,000, with a corresponding material and social advancement. But when one arrives here he ceases to wonder. The men he meets are the livest, most progressive minds of New England, New York, and the East. There are no drones in this community. Everybody is scratching round on the make. No time here to loaf in bar-rooms, and so one sees fewer saloons than in the East. It is root hog or die, and *more too!* out here.

I took a good look at Crosby's Opera House, because I felt a ten-dollar interest in it. Beneath it is one of the handsomest, largest, and best arranged music stores in the Union—Root & Cady's. Some idea of the business of Chicago in other branches of trade may be gathered from that of this one firm alone. Their catalogue embraces a volume of over 500 pages, and their vaults contain over 40,000 engraved plates of their own publications, which cost over $100,000. George F. Root, the celebrated composer of the popular war ballads "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Rally Round the Flag," "Just Before the Battle," etc., is the senior member of the firm, and of course his popular compositions contributed much towards building up the house. Frederick W. Root, the active man of the concern, is also an accomplished musician.

The Chicago Press.

In no better way can the material or social advance of a community be judged than by its newspaper press. Here I find the *Western Railroad Gazette* (corresponding to the *U. S. Railroad and Mining Gazette*, of Philadelphia), established only a dozen years ago, now proposing to branch out from a sheet of 28½ by 44 inches, filled with interesting railroad intelligence, into two sheets of 30 by 42 inches each, in the form of the *Scientific American*, containing thirty-two pages. This requires not only capital but courage, but A. N. Kellogg, Esq., its proprietor, is a type of the progressive Western American who can find no such word as "fail" in his lexicon, and its editor, Mr. Dunning, a graduate of the University of Michigan, is a bright-eyed, quick-witted, able writer. The *Western Railroad Gazette* is one of the best papers of its kind in the country, and if it is not on your exchange list put it there. The leading daily papers here are the *Tribune*, *Republican*, and *Times* (Democrat), and the *Evening Post* and *Journal*. The *Tribune* is the leading journal of the Northwest, both in point of literary ability and financial success. Mr. Horace White, the managing editor, is a genial, pleasant-looking gentleman, who wields a pen as keen as a Damascus blade. The *Journal* is the ablest afternoon paper in Chicago; but the *Post* is a live, progressive, enterprising paper like THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. It is edited with decided ability, and distances competition in the field of journalism. Mr. D. Blakely is the managing editor, and Mr. H. R. Hobart city editor, and the columns of the *Post* are the best evidence of the ability with which they fill their respective positions.

QUILP.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1869.

The Married Moribund.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Albert D. Richardson was married to Mrs. McFarland, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher performing the ceremony. Mr. Beecher is a man of original ideas. His enemies are fond of saying that he is industrious in keeping himself before the people, and to do this he must sometimes do eccentric things. What would be condemned in other men is smiled at in him. He is a Beecher. He can afford, as no other divine can, to be funny in the pulpit, and he writes novels that are well paid for, for moral weeklies. Perhaps it was natural that he should have been asked to make Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland man and wife. Some clergymen might have demurred; some might have remarked that a divorce obtained in Indiana was not binding in the State of New York. But Mr. Beecher threw this consideration to the winds. What a glorious martyr he would make if this indifference to public opinion were maintained, though coupled with the loss of public esteem, notoriety, reputation, social position, or some other comfortable little consideration of that kind! In this connection it only seems right to add that a good deal of misplaced sympathy has been evoked. The *Tribune*, in its overweening anxiety to screen one of its favorite employes, has given its own version of the affair, to the exclusion of any other, and has sought not only to paint the unfortunate Mr. Richardson as an innocent man, but to uphold him as a martyr. The conduct of McFarland cannot be termed otherwise than cowardly and murderous. It was not an act of hasty impulse, but of long and secretly-nurtured revenge; and how much the act and the spirit that led to it were the results of a diseased brain and organism is a matter for future consideration. The mere fact that the unfortunate Mr. Richardson became his victim affords him no claims to be apotheosized. In no case can he be regarded as an innocent man. The degree of his culpability may be a matter of question, but the fact of it never. Nor amidst all the sickly and ill-judged sympathy are there wanting those who give their fullest support to Mr. McFarland, and claim that he only did what almost any man would have done under similar circumstances. It is not a pleasing or grateful task to appear to speak uncharitably of one who, like Mr. Richardson, mingled so much that was admirable with his faults, or who expiated those foibles in so dreadful a manner, but the fond injustice of his friends provokes a dispassionate view of the case.

Lord and Lady Ainsley

have given their first dinner since their marriage. Both bride and bridegroom appear satisfied. More, society has not snubbed them, and since they have not fallen under its incontrovertible ban, it is presumable that its reasons are indeed excellent. I admire successful cheek—I reverence the idea of power which it presents to me. The man who hath cheek laughs at impossibilities. It is more than money to him; it is credit. It gives him much that genius, talent, pains, labor, time, influence often do not give to other people. He dresses on it, dines off it, and rises through it. Give the fairy's choice between being born of poor and humble but respectable parents, and being born disreputable, but with cheek, and I would unhesitatingly choose the latter. Worth rises slow, whether depressed by poverty or impelled by riches; but cheek mounts like an everlasting sky-rocket with no return-stick. Hence I admire the sentiment which Lord Ainsley, at his recent dinner, announced as his motto through life:—"Why should I care for Mrs. Grundy?" Noble sentiment! Go on, young man, in that bright course. Wear as many pearl-colored pants as the tailor will trust thee with; give as many dinners, with gold-frilled bills of fare, as seemeth good in thy sight; shine the cynosure of orchestra-stall and box at the theatre. Cheek does for thee what "bounce" did for "Major de Boots;" and may every titleless foreigner, wandering through Fifth avenue drawing-rooms, go and do likewise.

Romance of a Soap-fat Man.

Few of us have correct ideas as to the number of men and women, in the humbler walks of life, who go around with tender romances hidden in their breasts, an interesting skeleton in their secret closet. One of these characters was Richard Hayes, who has just died at No. 421 Greenwich street. For some time he had been ailing, but he bore his sorrows in silence, except during those moments when his well-known cry, "Got any soap-fat?" woke the slumbering echoes of the area. At these times, Molly the housemaid detected a smothered plaintiveness in his voice, as though he dimly perceived, not very far off, the end of a sad and saponaceous existence. It came at last. Yesterday he was found alone in his own room, a miserable den on Greenwich street, dead. Money and property to the amount of ten thousand dollars were also found, the net produce of soap. His death was hastened by an undue application to his profession. He died soap-suddenly. Some time before his death (so the story goes) he excited great indignation at the Fat Men's Club by presenting his name for membership. When reminded that his weight was not up to the necessary standard, he was dumbfounded, having apparently proceeded upon the assumption that a soap-fat man was as eligible as any other.

Our Beethoven Concert.

The Central Park Commissioners have consented to erect a building for the monster concert that is to be given on the occasion of the centennial birthday of Louis von Beethoven, the celebrated German composer. The cost of buildings and incidentals has been estimated at four hundred thousand dollars, but will probably amount to much more. By the middle of this month about ten thousand choral singers will have been engaged, and by the first of next, eleven hundred orchestral performers will be ready for rehearsal. Mr. G. F. Bristow has composed a national overture and a number of national airs for orchestra and chorus. Mendelssohn's military overture has also been selected. An organ is shortly to be procured, and Madame Parepa and Ole Bull have volunteered their services. Of course the German singing societies generally have been "rung" in. The hall contemplated will be erected on Fifth avenue, near Seventy-fifth street, where the deer park is at present.

Fifth Avenue.

Along Fifth avenue jobbery has won its most conspicuous triumphs. It smells of tar and looks like black mush cut into countless ruts. A walk or a ride along it is simply disgusting. The exquisite equipages which travel through it are splashed with sprawling spots of mud. And the evil is being increased rather than remedied. Every day fresh layers of pitch and dirt are found and shovelled over it. It is one vast pitch-plaster, seasoned with slush and water, and utterly impassable to one who would preserve the rectitude of his boots. As a specimen of the contractors' handiwork, it is a *chef d'œuvre* never before equalled.

ALI BABA.

WINES.

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CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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ST. ANDREW'S.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary of the St. Andrew's Society—Address of Colonel A. Loudon Snowden.

The St. Andrew's Society celebrated its one hundred and twenty-second anniversary in a dinner given at Augustin's on Tuesday evening. There were present between fifty and sixty gentlemen, representing the various interests and learned professions of the city. Mr. Charles Macallister in the chair.

The Chaplain, Dr. Blackwood, invoked Divine blessing upon those present, and upon the society in its labors to alleviate worthy and distressed Scotchmen.

After the dinner had been discussed to the satisfaction of all present, the regular toasts were offered and responded to, by the gentlemen present. Among the toasts were:—"The Immortal Memory of St. Andrew," "The President of the United States," "The Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," "The Army and Navy," "Pennsylvania and its Metropolis," "The Judiciary," "Our Sister Societies," "Our Departed Brethren," "The Memory of Wallace, Burns, and Scott," and "The Lassies, God bless them!" The gentlemen responding to these were Rev. Dr. Blackwood, General Patterson, Hon. J. H. Campbell, Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., Dr. R. S. Mackenzie, John Gibson, Esq., Dr. Robert Burns, and S. T. McKay, Esq.

The fifth toast was "The National Government," and it was responded to by Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, who, after regretting the absence of a distinguished gentleman who was expected to respond to the toast observed that possibly the best view of the subject he could take would be the influence of Scottish literature, laws, and religion in shaping the institutions under which we live.

After prefacing his remarks by an eloquent review of topics which naturally occur in an after-dinner speech, he concluded by referring to the influence of the Christian Bible in forming the American character, inculcating the love of law and order, and in the maintenance of our institutions. No country had been able to maintain free institutions that had banished the Bible or prevented its blessed teachings from permeating the masses. Civil and religious freedom only prevailed where the teachings of this sacred book have entered into the heart and directed the thought of the people. Where its influence is not felt, not only intellectual supineness and moral degradation follow, but governments, undirected by its influence, fail to keep step with the march of the times, and become a reproach and a byword among the nations. The philosopher Buckle attributes the present degenerate condition of Spain to climatic and physical causes. Mr. Cox, Representative in Congress from New York, in a late speech in the Academy of Music combatted Mr. Buckle's theory, and claimed that Spain was the victim of bad government; that her progress was impeded, and her future darkened by a race of effeminates and profligates who sat upon her throne. The speaker said it seemed to him that between the two opinions, that of Mr. Buckle had at least the appearance of more philosophy than that of Mr. Cox. There might be something in climatic and physical causes to influence the institutions and destiny of a people, but to charge bad government was one of the weakest of all charges. It is a truth that we do not think will be denied, that no stream can rise above its fountain-head, and governments, on the whole, in all countries, represent the average intelligence and virtue of the people.

No man in his senses can believe that a great, eroic, and virtuous people would long endure o be represented by such men as have controlled Spain, with but one exception, since the days of Philip. The cause of Spanish degrada-ion, in the speaker's judgment, was to be found n the spiritual vassalage of the people. The ong night of her weakness and folly has been night in which no ray of religious truth or olerance was permitted to shine; and if Spain s to-day entering upon a new career, as he oped she was, she is only entering upon it be-ause she has thrown off the old garments of uperstition and religious bondage, and declared r religious freedom, which must be the basis f civil freedom, there and all the world over. With an open Bible and free schools Spain may ope, if not to regain her vast possessions, lost y her intolerance and folly, at least to esta-lish a government which will secure the hap-iness and prosperity of her people at home and ommand the respect of the world. Italy and ustria may follow the same course with honor d profit to themselves. Indeed, the most lessed and hopeful sign of the times is the rowing down of old barriers that stood be-ween the people and their right to worship God ccording to the dictates of their own con-ience. From Scotland this country, and deed the world, derived the first lessons of ligious freedom, and the influence of Scot-nd in shaping American institutions cannot overestimated or overstated. The very form our Government she gave us through her hurch, and the principle laid down at Mecklen-erg by Scotch-Irishmen, before our own decla-tion was promulgated in this city, contained, not in words at least in spirit, all the essential uths of American freedom.

The speaker succinctly traced the history of e country; its early contest for independence; s after struggle with the mother country: the ighty obstacles our own people have overcome clearing the forests and peopling the conti-nt, and the late glorious vindication of our ational unity and honor when assailed by the ickedness and folly of our own deluded coun-ymen, and closed with glowing anticipations r the future, if the principles of the men who id the foundation stones of the republic be aintained by their descendants.

The next toast—"Pennsylvania and its Metro-olis"—was responded to by the Hon. J. H. ampbell, ex Minister to Sweden, in an eloquent anner, in which he portrayed in glowing terms e rapid growth and progress of our great ate and its metropolis, Philadelphia.

The seventh toast—"Our Judiciary"—re-onded to by Aubrey H. Smith, United States istrict Attorney at Philadelphia.

"Our Sister Societies"—responded to by R. helton Mackenzie, Esq.

LYNCH LAW.

he Story of the Murdered Man who Afterwards Turned Up a Canard—The Iowa ynching Case.

he Davenport *Democrat* of the 27th ult. contains he following accounts of the lynching case in Fre-ent county, Iowa, heretofore noticed in telegrams hich conveyed the impression that after Murdock as lynched his supposed victim, Johnson, returned he county uninjured:—

Our readers are all probably informed of the terri-e shooting affair that occurred on the ferry-boat at ebraska City, being the second tragedy of the kind at has occurred on the same boat within the last x months. So terrible was the vengeance of the cited people that we publish the following particu-s, taken from the Nebraska City *News*, and would mmend the *finale* to the earnest attention of the lain who, in as equally an unprovoked and cold-oded manner, murdered farmer Weise, of Buffalo, y a few days ago. The *News* says:—

The lower part of our city, and Eastport on the posite side of the river, were thrown into a state of d excitement on last Saturday evening, the 13th, the intelligence that one of the most daring and sperate shooting affairs had taken place at the y landing that it has ever been our painful duty record. Realizing that this affray would be greatly aggerated, and the *News* must give facts and not sations to the public, we took the trouble and e (our expenses being very light) to ascertain the uth, which we give as follows:—

Charles Murdock, a citizen of Saline county, Mo., ho said, while on the ferryboat, that he stole the rse which he brought up here, and he did not care who knew it, was in our city on Saturday, and t down the river in the evening, followed by the y Marshal, who, it appears, had some suspicion of , for some cause, we did not learn what; but on ding that he was going to the other side of the er, returned.

Murdock, on reaching the ferry-landing on this e, while waiting for the boat to go across, com-enced to quarrel with Charley Roberts (the gentle-an who owns the mill below the ferry), but Roberts id no attention to him, but started to go home, en Murdock drew a revolver and fired at Mr. oberts twice, but fortunately neither shot took ect.

The boat was starting across to the Iowa side, en Murdock jumped on, and at once commenced using Mr. Blanchard, an old citizen of Fremont unty, Iowa, and Murdock drew his revolver, and uld have killed Blanchard if it had not been for the timely aid of a bystander, who knocked Murdock down with a stick of wood, and by that means secured his revolver. On reaching the other side, Murdock demanded his revolver, but by the entreaty of those who had the previous difficulty with him (Murdock), it was refused, whereupon he commenced firing a second revolver at the pilot, who was at the wheel, two balls passing through the pilot-house, but, strange to say, neither one hit the pilot. He then fired twice into the cabin, the balls passing through. He next fired at the fireman of the boat, Dick Johnson, who was standing on the deck. The ball took effect in Johnson's jaw, passing out back of the ear, when he fell. Another man ran out to assist him, when Murdock fired again at Johnson, but missed him; this was the last shot Murdock ever fired. He was then arrested by Captain Sously, with the assistance of David White and Esquire Eubanks, and confined in the pork house of Hawk, Dillon & Co. But the culprit was not destined to remain there or elsewhere long, and notwithstanding Esquire Eubanks had placed a strong guard around the prisoner, a crowd of excited citizens soon gathered around, and the cry for vengeance became the one cry of a hundred men. And then the doors were bursted in, and the hand of the mob clutched its unhappy victim with a death-grip. Murdock was dragged out, a rope was fastened about his neck, thrown over the limb of a tree, and without prayer, and without a friend to say a kindly word, the miserable man was launched into eternity.

The body swung lazily to and fro in the breeze until Sunday noon, when it was taken down and decently buried by a few compassionate citizens.

A bad man has come to a bad end, and illustrated that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

OUTRAGE.

Raid upon a Convent—Bold Attempt at Murder and Burglary.

The carnival of blood which was begun in this city recently, says the Sacramento *Record* of Nov. 19, appears not to have yet ended. Almost every day for a month past the local press has had one or more cases of murder, homicide, robbery, or suicide to chronicle, in addition to an unusual number of fatal accidents.

The last scene of a bloody character enacted took place night before last within the grounds of St. Joseph's School, on Ninth street, between F and G, which is under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. We visited the place yesterday and had an interview with the victim of a most cold-blooded attempt at murder. It appears that about 11 o'clock, Patrick Riley, a man who has been employed about the place for something over a year in the capacity of gardener, heard the door of his room open, and rising up in his bed, asked who was there. He says he plainly saw two men, one within the room and one outside the door. As soon as he had spoken, the fellow on the outside told the other to shoot, and according to the story of the wounded man, the other leveled a pistol at him and fired. He felt a ball strike his forehead, uttered a cry, and became insensible. How long he had lain in this condition he does not know exactly, but on the return to consciousness he managed to get on a part of his clothing, and succeeded in making his way to the main building. We might here state that the room occupied by Riley is some sixty or seventy feet in the rear of the main building occupied by the sisters, and the one adjoining, used for a school. He knocked at the rear door, but it was some time before any person found courage sufficient to open it, none of the occupants recognizing his voice, it having become husky and weak. Finally, upon giving his name, he was admitted, and the consternation which ensued among the defenseless women upon seeing him covered with blood was very great. Riley was at once assisted to a comfortable room, and word sent to Fathers Gibney and Scanlan, who lived about two blocks away. They called in the services of Dr. Phelan, and sent word to the police station of the occurrence. A wound was found just over the right eye of the wounded man, and which, from its appearance, does not appear to have resulted from a pistol bullet. The bone forming the arch over the eye was broken in, and the fracture extending downward along the cheek bone, the flesh being cut as though struck by a heavy slung-shot. This, Dr. Phelan thinks, was the kind of weapon used in the assault.

A search of the premises was made and traces of robbers were found in the kitchen and store rooms. A bundle of clothes had been carried to near the fence and then torn open and left there. Riley says he saw the two men within the yard as he was making his way from his room to the main building.

What the real object of the desperadoes could have been cannot be imagined. Had it been robbery alone, it would seem that they would have selected some other place beside a convent, where few or no valuables are kept, and where a large number of pupils board, who would be apt to hear them and give the alarm. Neither does it seem that their sole object there could have been the murder of Riley, as he is but little known here, and has not an enemy on the coast. The raid of these midnight prowlers and would-be murderers in that neighborhood was possibly intended for some other house, or perhaps they were unaware of the fact that it was not a private residence they were to ransack. But one other suspicion forces itself upon the mind of the public, and that is, that the ruffians had still more hellish designs than either murder or robbery in visiting in the dead hours of night an institution where there were several unprotected (as they supposed) women and young girls. This last suspicion, however, is almost too horrible to attach to even the rough class of desperadoes who have flourished in this city for months past; yet, if the truth were known, it might possibly prove correct after all.

Riley is still confident that the wound he bears was inflicted by a pistol bullet, but such can hardly be the case, in the opinions of Drs. Phelan and Simmons, who visited him several times yesterday. He is yet very low, and it is impossible to tell how seriously he is wounded, if, indeed, not fatally.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869. Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

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(SATURDAYS ONLY.)
Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

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11 11 thstu11t

1869.

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No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

China,

Glass, and

Fancy Goods.

11 16 tuths18trp]

Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

No. 144 N. EIGHTEENTH Street,

Handsome New Residence,

With all modern improvements; finished throughout in superior manner. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

Apply to
SAMUEL B. ADAMS,
No. 3 DOCK Street.
11 30 3t

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT AND WHITE CLOVER HONEY.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A. M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 7·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6·00 and 10·15 A. M., 12·05 noon, 6·35 and 10·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.
4 10¼

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$3
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	3

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.
4 5

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$8
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$8

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
12 7½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,
CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 2, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, December 9. 2 22½

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3½ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2½ No. 132 South Wharves.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 13mth4

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Morning,

Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, two cases comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Snow Drops, etc., worth the attention of florists and others, from J. K. Barnaast, Haarlem, Holland. 12 2 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,

Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 27 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,

Dec. 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [11 30 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 1 6t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-fortes, Large Mirrors, Elegant Large Oak Bookcase, Fine Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suits, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture.

One large and elegant oak bookcase, cost $500.

ELEGANT PIANO-FORTES.—One splendid piano-forte, made by Steinway & Sons; two made by C. Meyer; one by Haines & Bro.; one by Hallett & Davis; one by Grovenstein & Co.; one by Vogt. 12 1 2t

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS.
CARD.
On Friday Morning,

At the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, we will sell a large assortment of superior furniture, in plush and brocatelle; walnut chamber suits of the newest styles; cottage chamber furniture; Brussels, velvet, and ingrain carpets; wardrobes, sideboards, secretaries, spring and hair mattresses, extension dining-tables, etageres, hat-racks, library suits, centre and bouquet tables, with marble tops; Spanish and rocking chairs, library and office tables, lounges, bookcases; one splendid French plate mantel mirror, gilt frame; 2 do. do. walnut frames, gilt-framed pier mirrors; china, glass, and plated ware; stoves; 24 settees, &c. 1t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.

Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 §

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 § No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

PATENTS.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
GENERAL PATENT AGENT,
No. 406 LIBRARY STREET.

OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF.
AMERICAN CORRUGATED IRON CO.'S MANUFACTURES, FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, ETC.
TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC.
10 4 tf 1

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRT
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25§

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4865, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $2500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 ths26t No. 313 WALNUT Street.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

WILMINGTON.

Its Growth Within the Past Two Years—Board of Trade.

The people of the City of the Diamond State are determined that nothing shall pass through their net if by any possible means it can be turned to a good account, and the result of this determination is the rapidly increasing wealth of the city, the spread of manufactures, and advanced commercial interests. In October, 1868, a number of the prominent business men of Wilmington met together for the purpose of devising means whereby each and every one would be benefited and the interests of the city forwarded. These gentlemen organized themselves into a Board of Trade, and during the month following a charter from the State was obtained. The Board has just issued its annual report, and in so doing desire to congratulate the members upon the steady increase of interest that has been manifested in the welfare of the Board by all in any way connected with it, and also by a majority of the business men in the city.

The opportunities which it has afforded for mutual counsel and deliberation upon the business interests of the city have not been neglected, and these counsels and deliberations have not been without good results. The good that will grow out of the organization in the future will, of course, depend entirely upon the amount of individual labor that is given to it. The sole intention of the Board of Trade is the promotion of the best business interests of the city; not any special interest, but all—manufacture, commerce, and trade. No one branch can possibly be assisted without all being benefitted. The promotion of the manufacturing interest increases the population, adds largely to the number of consumers, and thereby increases trade and the production of material for commerce. The extension of commercial facilities offers additional inducements to capital to invest itself, and again, the producing ability is increased, and trade is again helped.

Manufacture, therefore, helps commerce, and commerce promotes the manufacturing interests, and both together form the foundation for trade. Each of the business interests is dependent on the success of the whole; therefore, there is not a business man in our city that is not, directly or indirectly, financially interested in the promotion and accomplishment of every enterprise that has for its object the enlargement of the manufacturing and commercial facilities. This can only be accomplished by combined effort, and the means for this combination, this concert of action, it is the intention of the Board to supply.

The report then goes on to show some of the proceedings of the Board during the year:—

Among the earliest efforts of the Board was the attempt to arouse the interest of the citizens generally in the erection of a suitable hotel.

The need of a first-class hotel had long been keenly felt by a large share of the business men, and it was hoped that an earnest effort, not by the Board of Trade as an organization, but by the citizens generally, acting with the assistance of the Board, would be successful in accomplishing all desires in that direction. A special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. E. T. Warner, Jr., Wm. G. Gibbons, and J. T. Heald, was appointed, who presented a plan for carrying out the project.

After several meetings had been held, and the plan presented by the committee fully discussed, it was deemed wise to refer the whole matter to the "Wilmington Hotel Company," chartered in 1867, with the recommendation that the company be organized at once. The subscription books to the capital stock were soon opened, and about $16,000 subscribed, but the project has, to all appearances, been allowed to fail, much to the detriment of the city, and greatly to the inconvenience of the travelling public.

Early in the spring steps were taken to secure, if possible, a preliminary examination and survey of the harbor of the Christiana; the effort has thus far been unsuccessful, but it is hoped that this enterprise, so important to the commercial interests of the city, may ultimately be accomplished.

The following statistics, which may not prove uninteresting to our readers, are also presented:—

Population of the city proper	33,500
Population of the city and immediate suburbs	36,000
Present annual increase	1,500
Estimated value of real estate in city proper on basis of city assessment	$20,000,000
Estimated value of personal property in city proper	$15,000,000
Number of buildings erected during the year 1867	400
Value of buildings erected	$1,000,000
Number of vessels registered	134
Tonnage of vessels registered	20,753

The following table shows the amount of capital employed in manufactures in the city of Wilmington and its immediate vicinity:—

Iron ship-building and machinery for the same	$1,250,000
Machine work proper	1,100,000
Other Iron Manufactures	1,000,000
Powder and Chemicals	3,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Cotton	1,000,000
Morocco	750,000
Leather (other than Morocco)	400,000
Flour, Meal, etc.	460,000
Carriages	500,000
Cars and Car Wheels	1,200,000
Wooden ship-building	100,000
Matches and White Lead	130,000
Woollen Goods	200,000
Miscellaneous	1,470,000
Total	$13,560,000

The following table shows the value of the articles manufactured annually:—

Iron Ships	$750,000
Machines and Machinery	2,000,000
Iron	1,587,000
Powder and Chemicals	1,000,000
Paper	1,000,000
Cotton Goods	600,000
Morocco	1,017,000
Flour and Corn Meal	1,800,000
Barrels, etc.	250,000
Carriages	638,000
Cars and Car Wheels	2,123,000
Wooden Ship-building	100,000
Tobacco and Snuff	330,000
Spices	50,000
Matches and White Lead	325,000
Miscellaneous	2,499,000
Total	$16,039,000

Wilmington manufactures more carriages than any town, outside of New England, in the United States, and this interest is increasing rapidly, and with the increase of shipping facilities this business will also grow.

Wilmington has the largest building in use for the manufacture of carriages in the United States; and more carriages are built by the firm occupying it than by any other carriage manufacturing firm in the country. This branch, like morocco, adds very largely to the wealth-producing power of the city.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TAXATION.

The Annual Expenditures and Tax Rate of the City Since its Consolidation.

On another page we publish to-day the report of the City Controller on the estimated receipts and expenditures of the city during the year 1870, and the action of the Finance Committee of Councils on the subject. Below we give a table, carefully compiled from the previous reports of the Controller, which embraces the annual expenses of the city and the fluctuations in the tax-rate since 1854, the year of consolidation. As two months' expenditures for 1869 are yet to be made, the figures for that year are still incomplete. To the list we append the estimates for the year 1870, as well as the estimates for 1869, both of which are indicated by an asterisk (*):—

YEARS.	Annual Expenses of De'ments.	Annual Interest on City Debt.	Total Annual Expenditures.	Tax Rate.
1854	$2,742,398	....	$2,742,398	$1·50
1855	3,979,298	$901,319	4,880,617	1·55
1856	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	4,472,[illegible]	[illegible]
1857	2,897,938	1,111,[illegible]	4,009,317	2·00
1858	2,752,658	1,112,250	3,864,908	1·85
1859	2,841,428	1,117,[illegible]	[illegible]	1·75
1860	2,898,139	1,171,190	[illegible]	1·75
1861	3,448,078	1,199,[illegible]	[illegible]	2·00
1862	4,075,406	1,259,[illegible]	5,335,48[illegible]	2·00
1863	4,402,972	1,398,[illegible]	5,806,925	2·00
1864	4,350,357	[illegible]	5,877,134	2·00
1865	7,586,97[illegible]	1,801,609	9,386,579	2·50
1866	5,645,23[illegible]	2,011,471	7,656,700	4·00
1867	5,332,2[illegible]	2,127,740	7,462,951	4·00
1868	7,049,[illegible]	2,223,[illegible]	9,273,065	1·40
1869	5,774,61[illegible]	2,250,000	8,024,643	1·80
" *	7,809,99[illegible]	2,25[illegible],930	10,0[illegible]	....
1870*	8,[illegible],149	[illegible]	11,152,102	1·80

THIEVING HUCKSTERS.—Yesterday a couple of hucksters backed up their team in front of a store at Twelfth and Lombard streets, and coolly proceeded to roll into their vehicle a barrel of flour belonging to other parties. A couple of policemen being notified of the proceeding hurried to the spot, but the rascals, descrying them at a distance, dropped their plunder and fled, leaving their horse, a bay one, wagon, and a bag of coffee behind them. They can obtain their property by calling at the Fifth District Station House.

BOYS, BEWARE!—His Honor Mayor Fox has ordered that, in all cases of alarms of fire, the whole reserve force shall be turned out upon the principal streets, and that they arrest all juveniles found running with the fire apparatus, and also that all boys found upon the fire grounds be submitted to the same treatment.

OPEN HOUSES.—Our citizens evince a most laudable (!) desire to aid the many burglars who now infest our city in their nefarious operations. Last night the doors of ten houses in the Tenth district, thirteen in the Sixth, and fourteen in the Fifth, were found unbolted and unlocked.

GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.

Meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States—Eighth Day's Proceedings—The Contested Seats of the Iowa Classis.

The Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States yesterday afternoon took up the report of the Committee on Memorials. It was discussed and adopted by a vote of 87 to 70.

The report of the Committee on Overtures was presented, and was considered item by item. In the evening the report was adopted as a whole. A motion was made, requesting the late Treasurer to pay the present incumbent all bonds in his hands belonging to this body. The report of the committee on the contested seats of Rev. C. Cort and Rev. Mr. Reale, presented majority and minority reports. The discussion on the majority report continued until the hour of adjournment.

This morning the majority report was laid on the table, and that of the minority was taken up.

Rev. Mr. Mulmeyer offered the following resolutions:—

Inasmuch as the credentials of both sets of delegates of Iowa Classis cannot be regarded as valid, according to the documents presented and the testimony heard, therefore

Resolved, That neither set of delegates be admitted to a seat in this synod; and further

Resolved, That all the members of Iowa Classis assemble at Wheatland, Iowa, on the second Thursday of April, 1870, to elect their officers and transact their regular business.

William Baer, Esq., a delegate to the Synod, who is a practicing attorney from Somerset county, spoke at some length. The only question to be decided is which of the sets of delegates came here according to the constitution. It was not necessary to ask which set represented the larger party. This is no body of lawyers, quibbling about little points. This assembly should have the whole interest of the Church at heart, and should demean itself with more dignity.

Dr. Good gave a history of the two meetings which had sent the rival delegates, as he understood it. One party had met at the time and place which had been legally appointed. The other party claim that the President of the classis had changed the time and place of meeting, which, by the constitution, he had the power to do. One of the members of the classis which met at Brandon was said to be under suspension. This question should be discussed before the Ohio Synod, to which he belonged, before he was entitled to a seat in the classis. If he is invalidated, that meeting is illegal, because there was not a quorum. There were only three ministers present at this meeting from a classis of twelve members. The larger body met at Wheatland, which sent the other set of delegates. This is the body in which there is an irregularity in the time of meeting. But in the discussion of the great question, the little irregularity should be overlooked. The speaker said he would not like to mention the secret manœuvrings which had accompanied the meeting of the first classis. It would not alter the decision of Synod. It was sufficient to hint at them.

Dr. Kieffer hoped the resolutions would be voted down as unconstitutional.

Rev. Mr. Kulling discussed the question at some length in German.

Dr. Nevin moved that the subject for the present be laid on the table to make room for other business which is of far greater interest at present. The question of the final organization of the General Synod is of primary importance, and should be attended to now while the house is full, not put off to the last. This motion was adopted.

Dr. Nevin then moved that the Committee on the Revised Constitution of the Church be instructed to recommend in their forthcoming report that this General Synod of the Reformed Church come to an end, so as to make room for a more important and better working organization.

Dr. Bomberger thought it would be better to look at the results before taking such a step. He would like to know what is over the brink before he put his body into position to fall over the precipice. He wanted to know what the movers of the resolution imagined would be the next thing after the resolution should be passed.

Dr. Nevin said he would only speak for himself. If the sense of the body was that a new constitution was required, then the committee could go to work and the classes could take steps towards the reorganization of the Church. He was not willing that this present meeting should come to an end without having faced this subject openly and honorably.

Rev. Dr. Miller thought that one step more and we would be on the precipice. Some of the members might feel themselves constrained to walk out of the house; but he seconded Dr. Nevin's resolution with all his heart, because of its great importance.

Rev. S. R. Fisher said that it should go through the regular process. There was no such thing as passing over such a subject by a wholesale resolution.

Rev. Mr. Welker said that this Synod was the creature of the classes. If they said so the Synod could dissolve and reorganize, but not otherwise. It was a question whether this mode of procedure would reach the matter.

It was moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Dr. Nevin said that he never supposed that this method would be unconstitutional. He was not able to see that this body had no constitutional power to dissolve. What other possible course is there than that it should originate in this body and go down to the classes? He said, however, that it was only his intention to get the sense of the meeting.

Rev. S. R. Fisher said that if that was the object he had no objection. But the language should be changed lest it should convey an idea of dissolution.

Dr. Bomberger could not yet see what was beyond. He could not see what the end was to which the motion leaned. The Church is good enough as it is. The General Synod for him was the highest authority. The Episcopacy was no higher than the General Synod. The General Synod of the Presbyterian Church is the highest authority. If a change is made, what form could be proposed which is better? A congregational form of government is not good. There must be something before the minds of those who have recommended this measure. He would like to know what that something might be, though he supposed he had no right to know. But still he would ask what that thing is which is to come in place of the present system, which is considered so much better in the minds of the movers as to require this action.

Dr. Nevin said that the change mainly referred to the relation of the German to the English Churches. He, however, offered a modification of the resolution, which was accepted. It read as follows:—

Resolved, That the Special Committee to whom has been referred the action of the Danville Synod on the organization of the General Synod be instructed to recommend a movement looking to a reconstruction of the existing organization of the Church, so far as the General Synod is concerned, with the view to bring about an organization under some new and better form.

Rev. Dr. Higbee said that the Constitution had come down from time immemorial, and should be respected. The subject could be reached by amendments to the Constitution, not by a total dissolution and reorganization. By this latter method it would be thrown upon the Church at large, but it would be kept within more reasonable and more manageable limits.

Dr. Nevin's resolution was lost by a vote of 55 to 57.

Rev. Dr. Humphries, a delegate from the Presbyterian Church in America, addressed the Synod. He referred to the recent union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. He believed that this was a day for union, and it was gratifying to know that a motion had been introduced into this body looking to union of the German Reformed Church with a church very nearly related to it. The difference between different branches of the Protestant Church was less than it was made out to be. A certain divine had once said the difference between the former Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church was this:—

One believed that in Adam all sinned, and the other that all sinned in Adam. He hoped the Synod would elect and send a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, which would meet in this city, where the division took place some thirty years ago. The Presbyterian as well as the German Reformed Church had inscribed on its banner that great motto of Luther, "Justification by faith." The delegate closed with kind wishes and greetings to all brethren in Christ.

The President replied to the delegate in an earnest and appropriate manner. He congratulated him on the great union which his Church had made. He regarded the present condition of the Church as abnormal, and he looked forward to the day when all barriers between the sects would be removed.

The Synod received the delegate by rising and remaining standing during the whole of the President's address.

The President stated that the best way in which the Synod could recognize the wishes of both Churches, unsatisfactory as it might be at present, would be to open a correspondence with the General Assembly. A more thorough union might take place at some future time, to which this would be the introductory.

Dr. Bomberger offered a resolution on the subject of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, which was referred to a special committee.

Rev. Mr. Klopp spoke in relation to the mission work in cities as provided for by the constitution, especially as regards the giving and receiving of letters of dismission for the Church.

The subject was referred to a special committee.

The Committee on the Revision of the Constitution rendered a report, stating which of the portions of the new constitution should be considered by the Synod. As they would not have time to attend to the whole of it, the remainder should go over until the next meeting of the General Synod. The committee offered a resolution to make the discussion of these portions the special order for the afternoon session. The report was received but not adopted.

It was moved to recommit the revised constitution to a reconstructed and enlarged committee. Passed. The committee was enlarged to eleven members.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was received. Members were nominated for the Board of Foreign Missions, the Orphans' Home Board, the Sabbath School Board, also delegates to the Lutheran New School General Synod, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, the Evangelical Synod of the West, and other assemblies of other sister Churches.

An amendment was agreed to striking out the item of the report which provides for a delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, on the ground that a delegate had only been received from one branch of the Church, the other having formerly refused to receive a representative from this body. For this reason it is their place to make the first overtures.

Another amendment was agreed to to strike out the item appointing a delegate to the Evangelical Synod of the West.

The adoption of the report of the Committee on German Classes was made the order of the day for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The triennial election was made the special order for 8 o'clock this evening. Adjourned.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The Congressional Committee in Session in this City—The Cause of the Decline.

The Congressional Committee appointed to investigate into and report upon the decline in American shipping, in pursuance to adjournment yesterday reassembled this morning in the Custom-house building. Messrs. Lynch, Buffington, Washburn and Merrill were present.

Mr. F. R. Cope, the representative of the Commercial Exchange, stated he had had but a short time to confer with his brethren on the subject, but it struck him that there was no business which came more directly in competition with foreign business than the shipping business. The reason why this country could not compete with foreign vessels must be from the first cost of the building or the expensive running of a vessel. It was not to be disputed that vessels in England could be built at a much cheaper rate, but he conceived the great trouble to be the expensive running of the vessels. On American vessels the hands receive a great deal higher wages than on foreign ships. Mr. Cope instanced the case of his own firm, stating, if their four vessels were manned by British mariners, there would be a saving of $20,000 annually. While the American sailor was receiving $30 per month, the English hand received £2 15s. He accounts for this disparity from the fact that the rate of wages on American waters was governed by the rate of wages in the country. Even could we build vessels as cheaply as is done in England, we could not compete with the foreign shipping interests while the present high rate of wages was continued in this country. The only remedy he saw was to take off the high tariff or resume specie payments.

Mr. H. R. Edmunds, representative of the vessel-owners, stated that he knew very little of the building of the larger ships for foreign trade, as his interest was in the coasting trade. He said that the Government tax on an iron vessel of 1000 tons was $20,000, and his impression was that if this tax was taken off, as it is in England, American builders would be better satisfied to build, because their vessels would be under an American register. We have no foreign line of steamers from this port because the Government has not been willing to subsidy the line. In England the Government grants subsidies to every line. He believed if our Government would do so they could erect a class of vessels which could be used by the country in time of war. The vessel-owners had felt many of the duties imposed upon them by the Government to be specially onerous.

Mr. Philip Fitzpatrick followed in the same strain, and held that the high rate of wages materially affected the shipping interest. Ship carpenters from 1854 to 1860 received from $1·75 to $2·50 per day, while they now receive from $3 to $4. In reply to a question, the speaker said that it would be a relief if the ship stores were taken in bond as they are in Great Britain. If the tariff were taken off of every thing that goes into the manufacture of a vessel, the cost of construction would be reduced about 20 per cent.

Mr. Cope said that they had a vessel repaired in Liverpool, and on its return to this country he had an estimate made, when he found that it would have cost one-third more to have done the same work in this country, although the timber had to be taken out to England from this country for the purpose of repairing.

Mr. Henry Winsor, of the Board of Trade, said that the introduction of steam on the ocean was one of the great causes of the decline in the American shipping interest. Formerly American sailing ships had the preference, because of their faster sailing qualities, but now, England had introduced steam, which had superseded the sail. Again the model of the foreign steam vessel was improved to a great extent, and he saw that Americans must look close into the subject of introducing stream and better modelled vessels.

The principle of protection to American industry should be applied to the shipping interest with as much propriety as to any other, but it must be in a different way. He had seen an objection to this, but he saw no difference in the principle. It was only in the application with reference to the carrying trade he held that an American, under the present high rate of wages, must have better profits than a foreigner. This helped materially to effect the shipping interest.

Mr. Tatham also spoke in behalf of the Board of Trade, and presented the committee a number of English documents touching upon the subject under investigation.

Mr. Charles H. Cramp, a ship builder, did not consider that the English model was so great an importance as the manner in which they had excelled in the construction of marine engines. He held that as the English patterned after the American in the modelling, so the American was modelling after the English in the building of marine engines.

It certainly cost the Government more to construct the iron-clads in the navy yards than it would in private yards. England had seen this, and ninety per cent. of her iron-clads were built in private yards, notwithstanding the great extent of her own navy yards. He believed that iron vessels are infinitely superior to wooden ones in every respect. Iron ship building was in its infancy in this country, and the builders want some aid—in just what shape he could not say.

He deprecated at great length the introduction of politics into the navy yard, as it demoralizes the business outside, and also of the eight hour system. This was a farce, as the men certainly did not devote their spare time of two hours to intellectual recreation. A repeal of the eight hour law would be highly beneficial to the business interests. He believed that with the abolition of all the taxes he could compete with foreigners in the construction of vessels, even at the present high rate of wages, as he believed the American mechanic far superior to the foreign workman.

As to the use of the iron in the building of a ship, Mr. Cramp would use American iron, because it was far better than English iron. If a drawback on materials was allowed, I could compete with English makers in both the cost of construction and in the modelling.

Mr. Lewis C. Medara was interested in the chartering of vessels, and he felt that something should be done to protect this vital interest, as he found, in an experience of twenty-five years, that the American vessels carried cargoes more quickly and the freight received better treatment.

Captain J. S. Clark, a sailing master, gave in his experience, and made several statements showing that everything could be done and procured cheaper in foreign ports than in our own waters. He hoped that something would be done in order that the American shipping interest would stand as high as it did some years ago.

Mr. John W. Everman, a ship owner, complained of the onerous duties which were imposed, the abolition of which would serve to again bring up the now declining American shipping interest.

At one o'clock the committee adjourned until three o'clock.

PROVISIONS DOWN.—Early this morning, whilst a son of Erin's isle was driving a horse attached to a loaded coal cart along Tenth street, he was warned by the whistle of a car-driver to clear the track. This was in the neighborhood of Shippen street. At the corner of Tenth and Shippen streets there is a grocery and provision store kept by one Morris, who ofttimes has more goods on hand than his cramped business-stand can comfortably hold. Therefore, partly as a matter of comfort and partly for display, he daily lines the curb-front with some of his surplus stock. Now the Hibernian, being a man of obliging disposition, on hearing the whistle at once turned his horse's head aside, and of course the cart partly turned with it; but the latter being heavily loaded the wheels slipped, and swinging around brought the tail of the cart in contact with the aforementioned articles on the curb-stone.

Away went a box of eggs containing eighteen dozen of the hen fruit; two barrels of mackerel followed suit; numberless boxes of raisins were emptied of their contents; and, as if to cover the impurities of the whole, a barrel of flour was sprinkled over all. The scene presented caused even the dismayed groceryman to smile, whilst the almost philosophical cartman looked upon the conglomerate mass with the placidity of a "mute."

A number of the gamins of the neighborhood, seeing the fish floating down the gutter, at once turned fishermen, and, in lieu of lines and hooks, used their arms and hands. Scramblings and jostlings followed, and now and then one or two of the more eager ones, in their hasty grabbing for the finny prey, would lose their balance and pitch headlong into the gutter. Finally a broom was procured and the pavement cleansed, and when we left the cartman and storekeeper were warmly contending as to which was the culpable party, the cart, driver, horse, or loser.

THEFT OF TIME.—Dan Donnelly a few days ago stole a silver watch. Yesterday Daniel was arrested at Ninth and Christian streets. The officer who made the arrest took Daniel before Alderman Collins, and the Alderman delivered him over to the mercy of the proprietor of the Hotel de Moyamensing.

THIRD EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Winnipeg Insurrectionists—Unfriendly Indians and Half-breeds—The Navigation of the Mississippi Still Open—Seven Miles of Snow Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

FROM THE WEST.

Snow Sheds on the Pacific Railroad.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—Three and a half miles of snow sheds are completed on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is expected that seven miles will be finished by the 1st of February.

Formidable Indian Alliance.

The Indian agent at Dacotah reports that a formidable alliance has been concluded between the northern Sioux and the Crow tribes, for the purpose of making war upon the settlers in Eastern Montana.

Mississippi Navigation.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2—The fact that the Mississippi was open for navigation up to date was celebrated here yesterday by an excursion down the river. The oldest inhabitant asserts that the present is but the fifth time that the river has been open at this late period.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Rebellion.

OTTAWA, Dec. 2.—Capt. Erinatinger, of Montreal, has been summoned here to undertake a special message to Red river to endeavor to conciliate the half-breeds. The Indian question is attracting much attention. The tribe between Fort William and Red river is reported unfriendly.

The Nova Scotia Resolutions.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.—In the Legislature, last night, Mr. Blake followed up the late Nova Scotia resolutions by moving, as a necessary consequence, an address to the crown, praying that by an act of the Imperial Legislature it might be rendered impossible for the Parliament of Canada to disturb the financial relations, by the British North America act of 1867, as between Canada and the several provinces.

Mr. Blake supported his motion in a speech of some length. He criticized the course taken by the Government on the former evening, and a debate of a very animated character took place.

Mr. Clark moved an amendment declaring the proposed address inexpedient.

On a division the amendment was defeated by 57 to 12. The original motion was then carried, and a committee at once appointed. Their report was brought in and adopted, and the address agreed to and ordered to be engrossed in due form.

Railway Opening.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2.—The formal opening of the Western Extension Railway from St. John to the American boundary took place yesterday. A train left at 9 A. M. with two hundred invited guests, and on its return a grand entertainment was given. The Fredericton branch was also opened for traffic.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PORTER & COATES,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

At Wholesale Cash Prices,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

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FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BIBLES AND PRAYERS,

Juveniles and Toys.

PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH.
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HOLIDAY GOODS.

Closing out Retail Stock at a GREAT SACRIFICE,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ANNUALS,
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TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 stuth18trp PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser...106½	5 sh Ca & Am R...119½
$2000 Leh V R n bs. Cp. 90	10 sh Penna R..... 53⅛
7 sh Leh Val.... 53	162 do......... 53⅞
100 sh O C & A R... b5&I.... 39½	100 do.....b35. 54
	4 do......... 54

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY OF CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JOHN R. NAGLE & CO.,

No. 630 ARCH STREET,
11 5 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,

COAL DEALER.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MANUS McCLUSKEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administratrix, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

12 2 thstu 5t* WILLIAM J. DENNIS, Auditor.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The National Board of Trade Meeting at Richmond—Washington News

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Government Sale at Harper's Ferry.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 2.—The sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, up to Wednesday, amounts in the aggregate to $288,000. The musket and rifle factory, with the Potomac and Shenandoah water power, were purchased by Captain T. E. Adams. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company were heavy bidders.

National Board of Trade.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—The board met this morning and a committee was appointed to invite Governor Walker to visit the sessions of the board.

The committee found the Governor just leaving the city, but were informed that he would visit the board on his return in a few days, with his thanks for the courtesy.

Mr. Lawrence, President of the National Tobacco Association, was introduced to the board, and delegates from the Memphis Board of Trade were registered.

The business programme was then taken up:—

Tenth Proposition—"Uniformity in Corporation Laws." Referred to the Executive Council.

Eleventh Proposition—"A Government Department of Commerce."—A resolution was adopted that Congress be requested to establish a new department, to be known as the Department of Commerce, to which shall be referred questions connected with foreign and domestic trade and transportation, and a committee be appointed to memorialize Congress to that effect. The proposition originated with the Baltimore Board, and was endorsed in speeches by Messrs. Opdyke of New York, Wetherill of Philadelphia, Hall of Chicago, Rapee of Boston, Cork of Cincinnati, and others.

It was agreed that the Treasury Department had its hands too full to attend to mercantile questions. The community wanted a department on a footing with other departments of the Government, with some eminent mercantile man at its head. In Great Britain this had been done, and John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, had been put at its head.

The Mississippi Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec 2.—The following has been received concerning the Mississippi election. Alcorn has majorities as follows:—

Wilkinson, 2000; Noxabee, 2751; Jefferson, 1513; Yazoo, 2000; Monroe, 2000; Adams, 2475; Warren, 3763; Coprah, 366; Londres, 3500; Lauderdale, 512; Clarke, 400.

A gain in 1300 counties of over 13,000 over last years' radical vote.

Dent has majorities as follows:—Yallavusha, 700, a loss of 300. No report as to how the Legislature stands has been received, but the victory is conceded to the radicals.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Captain R. Randolph Breeze has been ordered to duty on the Naval Ordnance Board. Lieutenant-Commander Macloy is ordered to signal duty in this city.

Collector of Internal Revenue Appointed.

Samuel Rush has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Virginia District, vice Ornice, resigned.

U. S. Depository Discontinued.

The First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio, has been discontinued as a designated depository of public moneys.

Receipts from Customs.

Customs receipts for the week ending Nov. 27:—

Boston	$322,905
New York	1,925,000
Philadelphia	129,900
Baltimore	160,294
New Orleans, from Nov. 13 to 20	77,458
San Francisco, from Nov. 13 to 20	121,144
Total	$2,744,701

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Directors Re-elected.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the James Steam Mill, in Newburyport, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, and it was voted unanimously to authorize them to sell the mill machinery and real estate. A snow storm commenced about noon to-day.

Death of an Old Publisher.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 2.—Henry Whipple, the oldest bookseller and publisher in Salem, and one of the oldest in the State, died at his residence last night, at the age of 80 years.

FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Richardson's Remains.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The date of Mr. Richardson's funeral has not yet been decided upon. His remains will be taken to Medway, Mass., for interment. Coroner Keenan will empanel a jury this afternoon to view the body and will hold an inquest on Monday. The deceased was a native of Medway, and 38 years old.

FROM EUROPE.

Bullion in the Bank of France.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 1,360,000f. since last week.

The Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt.

The Governments of France and Great Britain are making great efforts to settle the matters at variance between the Sublime Porte and the Viceroy of Egypt.

Safety of an American Ship.

GENOA, Dec. 2.—The American ship Scotswood, which sailed from New Orleans on August 11, for this port, arrived here safely yesterday. She had been given up for lost by the underwriters.

Shipwreck.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The ship Joseph Holmes, of Boston, which sailed from New York October 31, for Glasgow, experienced a heavy gale, sprung a leak, and was abandoned. The crew were saved, and landed at Holyhead yesterday.

The Danish Question.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—It is rumored that the Danish question is again under discussion. Several important despatches on this subject have recently passed between Berlin and Vienna.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety, DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.

SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.

Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.

Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth† PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—LARGE MANSION HOUSE and Grounds, N. E. cor. of THIRTY-NINTH and LOCUST Sts., formerly belonging to S. T. Altemus, Esq., and adjoining A. J. Drexel, Esq. Apply to WHARTON E. HARRIS, No. 3907 SPRUCE Street. 12 1 6t*

TO LET—A SECOND STORY FRONT Room, No. 802 CHESNUT Street, suitable for the jewelry or any other business. A large fire-proof and fixtures for sale. Apply to LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., No. 802 CHESNUT Street. 12 3t*

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

An American Ship Wrecked, and Another Safe which had been Given Up for Lost.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Decay of American Shipping.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce met this afternoon and listened to the report of the committee appointed to consider the causes of decay in American shipping. Two reports were presented, the majority recommending—First. That foreign built steamers be imported free of duty, privileged to carry the American flag, provided they are American owned and not engaged in coast trade. Second. Iron plate and such material used in construction of steamers to be admitted duty free. Third. On all ship stores procurable in bond, drawback to be allowed same as goods exported. Fourth. Subsidies to be granted to lines of steamers built in American yards. Minority report substantially the same, but recommends free ships instead of subsidies.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2.—United States 5-20s opened quiet at 90⅞.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 17c.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—Petroleum closed firm at 59½f.

LONDON, Dec. 2—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾, and for account, 92¾. American securities firm. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 84⅞; of 1865, old, 83⅞; of 1867, 85½; 10-40s, 80½; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—4·30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Lard, 76s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d.

LONDON, Dec. 2—4·30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £38,000 since last week. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 7d@1s. 7½d. Linseed Oil, £28 15s.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—There are 12,567 taxables in the Twentieth ward, according to the returns made.

—Cannot some of the Sheriff's attaches better occupy their time than by exchanging signs with certain members of the *demi-monde* as they pass?

—The residents on N. Ninth street complain that they cannot recall the time when they saw the street cleaners on that thoroughfare.

—The police are to have a parade and review. Hay-foot, straw-foot, file left, march.

—There are 839 manufactories in the Fourth Internal Revenue district.

—Germantown is to Philadelphia what Staten Island is to New York.

—The Smith Islanders want the national capital removed to that place.

—Our legislators and Councilmen nightly meet at Fox's.

—Harrison is the most original "nigger" on the stage.

—Our city fathers meet to-day.

—The Moya meets to-night.

BIBLE SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Bible School attached to the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, will be celebrated this evening in the church building by prayer, singing of hymns, reading of report, speeches, etc. The exercises will be opened at 7½ o'clock with a prayer by the pastor, Rev. Warren Randolph. A number of recitations by the scholars will then follow, after which the assemblage will be addressed by Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., and John Wanamaker, Esq.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Henry Mills, colored, for a further hearing on the charge of the larceny of $110 from Captain Dyer, of the schooner Ida Wheeler. $100 in cash was found wrapped around his legs. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

—Samuel Nichols was charged with assault and battery upon J. W. Quick, No. 704 Arch street, on Sunday. He was held in $500 bail to answer.

BRIDGE PROTECTION.—The Schuylkill Harbor Police force has been ordered to take charge of the Wire, Market, and Chesnut Street Bridges after nightfall. Had this order been issued some time ago, it is more than probable that the man Hughes would now be alive.

ROLL OF FLANNEL.—Some impecunious chap, desiring to be prepared for the to be expected blasts of winter, yesterday helped himself to a roll of canton flannel displayed in front of Cope's dry goods store, Frankford Road and Norris Street.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Fred. Simons, Passyunk road, near the Gas Works, was entered by burglars about 3½ o'clock this morning and robbed of two gold watches, a silver ice-pitcher, and a lot of silver spoons.

OWNER WANTED.—Some of the Eleventh district officers yesterday found a box containing forty pounds of soap at Queen and Palmer streets. The owner can obtain it by calling at the station house.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

The case engaging the attention of the Court this morning was that of the Commonwealth vs. James Devlin and George Bryner, both young men, who were charged with killing Francis Arnhold at Girard avenue and Ontario street, on the night of September 18 last, and who were represented in their trial by John O'Byrne and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs. A jury was in a short time obtained from the regular panel and sworn.

In opening the case for the Commonwealth, Mr. Dwight said that on the night in question a party of young ladies and gentlemen, of whom the prisoner and deceased were members, were returning to their homes from the vicinity of Seventeenth and Poplar streets, and had reached Broad and Poplar, when one of the young gentlemen, in a spirit of sport, took a lady's parasol, and with it pushed the hat of one of the prisoners over his head.

The young gentleman who was thus played upon became angered, and supposing the deceased was the person who had done this, resented it by a blow upon the face, which caused his nose to bleed. The deceased and a friend crossed the opposite side of Broad street to stop the bleeding, and afterwards rejoined the party at Girard avenue and Ontario st., when the deceased demanded of one of the prisoners why he had struck him. Thereupon a melee arose, in the course of which the deceased received injuries, a fracture of the skull, which produced a clot of blood upon the brain, causing death. Mr. Dwight said that the facts of the case would at the most call for a verdict of manslaughter against the prisoner, and, after the submission of the Commonwealth's case, it would be for the jury to say whether it amounted even to that. At the conclusion of the testimony the prosecution was abandoned, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL SEYBERT.

In the case of Philip Flannigan, tried for the murder of Colonel James J. Seybert, at Thirteenth and Wood streets, on the night of September 12, the jury retired to deliberate at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and have not yet agreed upon a verdict.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of the United States vs. six barrels of whisky claimed by John Breslin, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the Government.

The next case put on trial was that of the United States vs. Sixty-five barrels of whisky, seized by Officer Nulenberg, in the Ninth Collection district, near Lancaster, for alleged frauds against the revenue laws, and claimed by Levi W. Groff. The case is yet on trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.

In the case of Margaret Wharton vs. The City, which was a suit to recover damages for an injury sustained by plaintiff in falling through a hole in the Gunner's run bridge, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $500.

Margaret Doyle vs. Jeremiah Mahoney. An action of trespass to recover damages for an assault and battery committed by defendant upon plaintiff, in pushing her violently off the front steps of a building, whereby she broke her leg. Verdict for plaintiff, $500.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Lewis, Philip, and John Franks vs. David Donohue. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $211·91.

Margaret J. Smith, assignee, vs. Enoch Taylor. An action on a bond. On trial.